

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION, 1900,

Earl's Court, London, S.W.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS

IN THE

British and Irish

Silk Industry Section,

IN THE DUCAL HALL,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

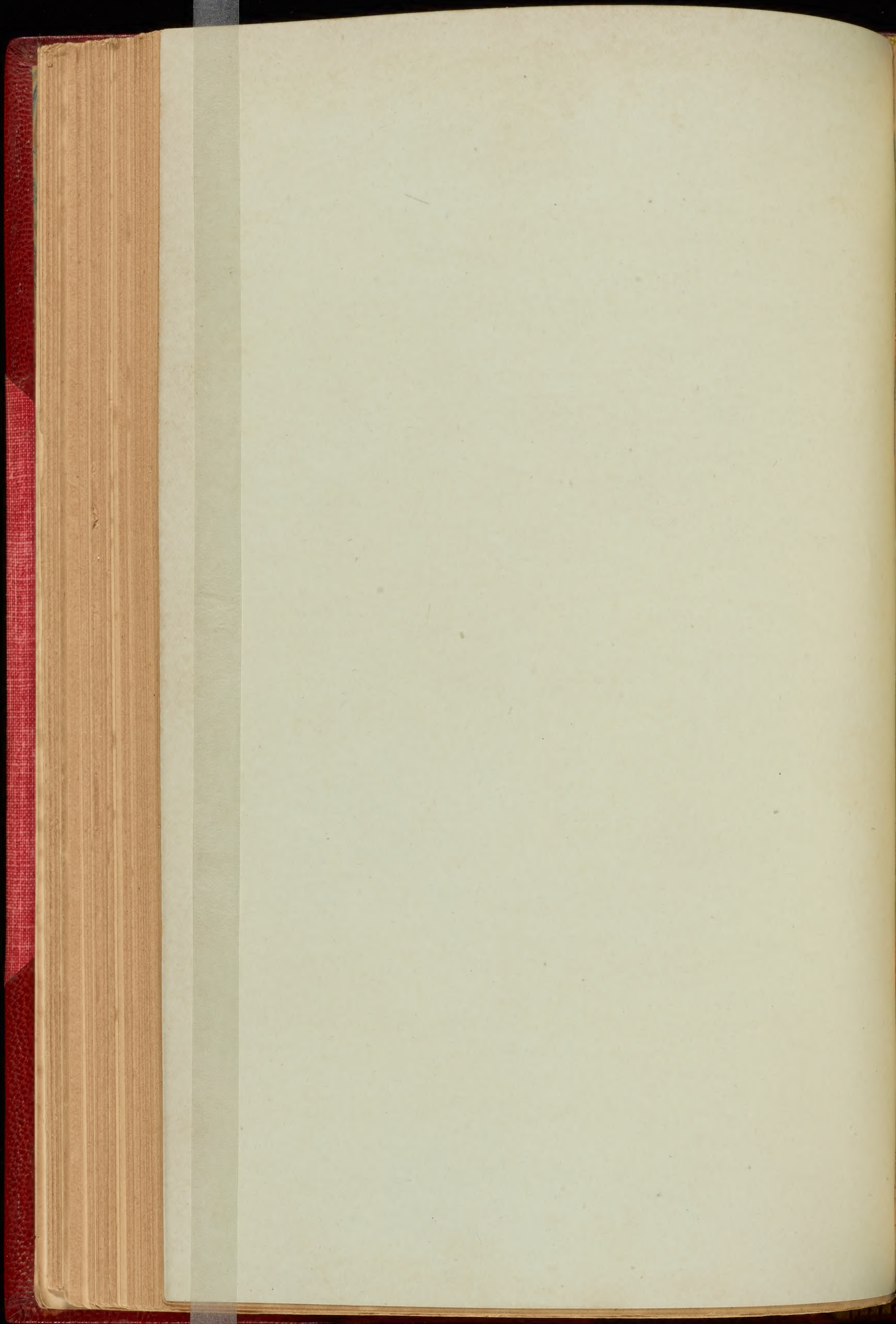
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF YORK

AND

The Ladies' National Silk Association.

London :

SPOTTISWOODE & CO., 54 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.



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THE LADIES' NATIONAL SILK ASSOCIATION.

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Also a series of Competition Designs and Colourings for Silks for Dress, Upholstery and Lace, for which Prizes of the value of Twelve Guineas are offered by the Directors of the Earl's Court Woman's Exhibition. These will be competed for by Students of the various Schools of Art interested in the Silk Textile and Lace Industries, and will, it is hoped, be serviceable and suitable for the adoption of Silk and Lace Manufacturers.

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

BRITISH AND IRISH SILK INDUSTRY SECTION

HELD IN

THE DUCAL HALL,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF YORK
AND
THE LADIES' NATIONAL SILK ASSOCIATION.

President :

H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

Executive Committee :

Her Grace The Duchess of Sutherland.

The Most Noble The Marchioness of Bristol.

The Most Noble The Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Most Noble The Marchioness of Tweeddale.

The Right Hon. The Countess Spencer.

The Right Hon. The Countess of Arran.

The Right Hon. The Countess of Ancaster.

The Right Hon. The Countess of Dartmouth.

The Right Hon. The Dowager Countess of Wharnccliffe.

The Right Hon. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The Right Hon. Lady Reay.

The Right Hon. Lady Blythswood.

The Right Hon. Lady Rothschild.

The Hon. Mrs. Percy Mitford.

Sir Thomas Wardle, F.C.S., F.G.S., J.P., *Honorary Secretary.*

It is a matter of universal belief that the Silk Industry in England began with the exodus of silk-workers from the Continent at the Edict of Nantes in 1685, but that is not so. It existed long before, for it is

mentioned in an Act of Parliament so far back as 1363, although it was then but small. It undoubtedly received great impetus from the arrival on our shores of the refugee Huguenots, the skilled art-workmen of France, evidences of whose labours are still to be seen in the undercroft of Canterbury Cathedral, where Archbishop Laud permitted the foreign weavers to set up their looms; and also in the French Protestant Chapel in the crypt, still used and ministered in by a French pastor. The Huguenots founded a colony of silk weavers in Spitalfields, where to this day their descendants may be traced. It is well known that from this centre those of Norwich, Dublin, and others arose. Finding that the Spitalfields colony was growing too numerous, some of the exiles made their way over to Dublin, where they set up their looms in the year 1693.

James I endeavoured to extend the cultivation of the silkworm in England, and during his reign some two thousand mulberry trees were planted in Chelsea Park. He afterwards wrote a letter to the American colonists, and urged the Virginia Company to promote the cultivation of mulberry trees and the breeding of silkworms, and advised them to bestow their labour on the production of this commodity. So rapidly had the manufacture of silk progressed in England that before the middle of the last century Keyslar, in his "Travels through Europe," remarks "that at Naples, when a tradesman would highly recommend his silk stockings, he protests that they are right English." Such, in brief, is the story of the rise of the silk trade in England and Ireland, which has found its development in the poplin manufacture, the only agency by which the manufacture of silk has been perpetuated in the sister island.

Without wishing to enter into controversial fiscal politics, it may be observed that no one now denies that in 1860, when the French Treaty came into existence and the 15 per cent. duty on Continental manufactured silks was taken off, the death knell of the British Silk Industry was sounded, and it took only a few years to show that the cheaper labour on the Continent caused a preference to be given by the importers and distributors of silks, in consequence of their cheaper production. Happily a change is slowly but surely being brought about.

At the close of the Royal Jubilee Exhibition held in Manchester in 1887, a Silk Conference was held, and the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland was the outcome of that Conference. The Association mainly had its origin in the strong recommendation of Lord Stanley of Preston, who was at that time President of the Board of Trade. His Lordship said: "We feel very much at the Board of Trade that we need some central organisation which would make us in touch with the silk industry of this country, for we know very well that our returns are very imperfect; we want instructing a good deal; we have a great deal to tell such an Association, and we hope that one of the principal resolutions of the Conference that is about to be held at Manchester will be the appointment of a Silk Association." Lord Stanley sent down Mr. Bateman, of the Board of Trade, who himself actually framed the resolution which was the birth of the Association.

The objects of the Association are as follows :

1. The promotion and maintenance of the Silk Industry of Great Britain and Ireland in all its branches.
2. To encourage the production of raw silk in India and our Colonies.
3. To collect and disseminate amongst its members useful information and statistics connected with or affecting manufacture and commerce in silk.
4. To promote Technical, Commercial, and Linguistic Silk education, and any necessary Parliamentary legislation, and generally to assist in the expansion and development of the Silk trade, etc.
5. To do all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

The following list gives the names of the officers of the Association:—

The Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

President :

Sir Thomas Wardle, J.P., F.C.S., F.G.S., Leek.

Vice-Presidents :

Henry Birchenough, Esq., Macclesfield.
Ald. W. B. Brocklehurst, J.P., Macclesfield.
Frank Debenham, Esq., London.
Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., Dublin.
Lasenby Liberty, Esq., J.P., D.L., London.
Sir Robert Pullar, J.P., Perth.
Benjamin Warner, Esq., London.

Council 1898-9 :

Birdwood, Sir George, K.C.I.E., M.D., LL.D., C.S.I., India Office,
London.
Birchenough, Henry, Macclesfield.
Blair, Matthew (McLennan, Blair & Co.), Glasgow.
Brocklehurst, Ald. Wm. B., J.P., Macclesfield.
Crew, Thomas, J.P., Macclesfield.
Davenport, George (Wardle & Davenport, Limited), Leek.
Debenham, Frank, London.
Eveleigh, H. J. (S. Courtauld & Co., Limited), London.
Ford, E. H. (J. & N. Philips & Co.), Manchester.
Frost, Wm., Junr., Macclesfield.
Fox, Wm. Robt. (Bailey, Fox & Co.), London.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S., Dublin.
Goodyer, F. B., London.
Heywood, Harvey, J.P. (Dickins & Co.), Middleton.
Hilditch, Geo. (G. & J. B. Hilditch), London.
Jupe, C. W. (The Wiltshire Silk Manufacturing Co., Limited),
Malmesbury.
Lawton, Peter (S. Lawton & Sons), Middleton.
Liberty, Lasenby, J.P., London.
Masham Right Hon. Lord, Swinton Park.

Council—continued.

Nicholson, J. O., J.P., Macclesfield.
 Pullar, Sir Robert, J.P., Perth.
 Rickards, C. A., Bell Busk, *viâ* Leeds.
 Snow, Richard (J. & T. Brocklehurst & Sons), Macclesfield.
 Thorpe, Ald. John, J.P., Middleton.
 Ward, Anthony, Albion Mills, Leek.
 Wardle, Sir Thomas, J.P., F.C.S., F.G.S., &c., Leek.
 Warner, Benjamin (Warner & Sons), London.
 Warner, Frank (Warner & Sons), London.
 Wigley, George, Nottingham.

Consulting Analyst and Chemist :

J. Carter Bell, F.I.C., A.R.S.M.

Bankers :

The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited,
 Manchester.

Secretary :

Arthur E. Piggott, F.S.A.A.,
 Prudential Assurance Buildings, 78 King Street, Manchester, and
 50 & 51 Fore Street, London.

Members of Parliamentary Committee :

Bill, Chas., M.P., Leek Division.
 Bhownaggee, Sir M. M., M.P., Bethnal Green Division.
 Davenport, W. Bromley, M.P., Macclesfield Division.
 Quilter, Sir W. Cuthbert, M.P., Sudbury (West Suffolk) Division.
 Woodall, Wm., M.P., Hanley Division.

Members of the Executive Committee :

Brocklehurst, Ald. W. B., J.P., Macclesfield.
 Birchenough, Henry, Macclesfield.
 Blair, Matthew, Glasgow.
 Boden, Joseph (Silk Club), Manchester.
 Gaddum, H. T. (Silk Club), Manchester.
 Snow, Richard, Macclesfield.
 Ward, Anthony, Leek.
 Wardle, Sir Thomas, J.P., F.C.S., F.G.S., Leek,
 Warner, Benjamin, London.

In 1890 a Ladies' Committee was formed and attached to the Silk Association, consisting of the following ladies:

H.R.H. The Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck (*President*).

Her Grace The Duchess of Abercorn.

The Most Hon. The Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Most Hon. The Marchioness of Lothian.

The Right Hon. The Countess of Rosebery.

The Right Hon. The Countess Spencer.

The Right Hon. The Countess of Zetland.

The Right Hon. The Countess of Wharnccliffe.

The Right Hon. The Countess of Lathom.

The Right Hon. The Lady Arthur Hill.

The Right Hon. The Lady Knutsford.

The Right Hon. The Lady Wantage.

The Right Hon. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The Right Hon. The Lady Rothschild.

The Hon. Mrs. Percy Mitford.

The Right Hon. The Lady Egerton of Tatton (*Hon. Sec.*).

The present movement was really originated by the Hon. Mrs. Percy Mitford, sister to Earl Egerton of Tatton, of Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire, who took much interest in the Macclesfield Silk Industry, and it was owing to Mrs. Mitford that public attention was called to the necessity for an improvement in the silk trade.

After considerable effort the work was relinquished by her on account of its difficulties being insuperable to single-handed effort, and also to failing health at that time. It was then taken up by the late lamented Lady Egerton of Tatton, in conjunction with the Ladies' Committee of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

The first outcome of this organisation was the Silk Exhibition held in St. James' Square, London, in 1890, at the house of Lord Egerton of Tatton. By the personal efforts of the Ladies' Committee and the self-denying labours of the late Lady Egerton of Tatton, this Exhibition was brought to a most successful issue. The objects achieved by this Exhibition were to show the country the nature and variety of British silk manufactures, and the formation of a Ladies' National Silk Association, with H.R.H. the late Duchess of Teck as its President, and the late Lady Egerton of Tatton as Hon. Secretary,

and the coalescence of nearly 1,000 * lady members in various parts of the country. H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck enlarged the borders of the Ladies' National Silk Association by appointing a Lady Honorary County Secretary in almost every county in Great Britain and Ireland, who were supplied with membership forms, with the hope of increasing the influencing power amongst ladies in all positions of society in an appeal to their patriotism, not to their charity, for the benefit of this important industry.

The conditions of membership are as follows :

Members undertake to encourage and promote English, Scotch, and Irish Silk Manufactures by all means in their power, enquiring for them when they wish to buy Silks, and in purchasing to give preference, when possible, to those of Home Manufacture.

Ladies interested in promoting the prosperity of this important National Industry are requested to send their names and addresses, with as many others as they can obtain, for enrolment as Members of the Association, to any of the Honorary Lady Secretaries, or to SIR THOMAS WARDLE, Honorary Working Secretary, Leek, Staffordshire.

A second Silk Exhibition was held in 1894 at the London house of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, under the auspices of the Ladies' National Silk Association. In connection with this Exhibition an appeal to the Ladies of England by the late Countess of Lathom was written and widely circulated. The Duchess of Sutherland has taken much interest in the Association and in the Silk Industry, particularly that of Leek. Last year Her Grace laid the foundation-stone of the new Silk Technical School in Leek, which is to be opened in July by the Duke and Duchess of York, who will be the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Trentham.

A third Silk Exhibition was held at Stafford in March, 1895.

A fourth Exhibition of Silks, chiefly for dress purposes, of Macclesfield manufacture, was held at Macclesfield on the 16th April, 1895; another in the Earl's Court Exhibition in 1896; and also one at the Crystal Palace in 1897.

H.R.H. the late Duchess of Teck personally visited Spitalfields on the 7th March, 1893, Leek on the 1st March, 1895, Stafford on the 4th March, 1895, Macclesfield on the 11th April, 1895, and other places, giving encouragement and useful advice to manufacturers, and

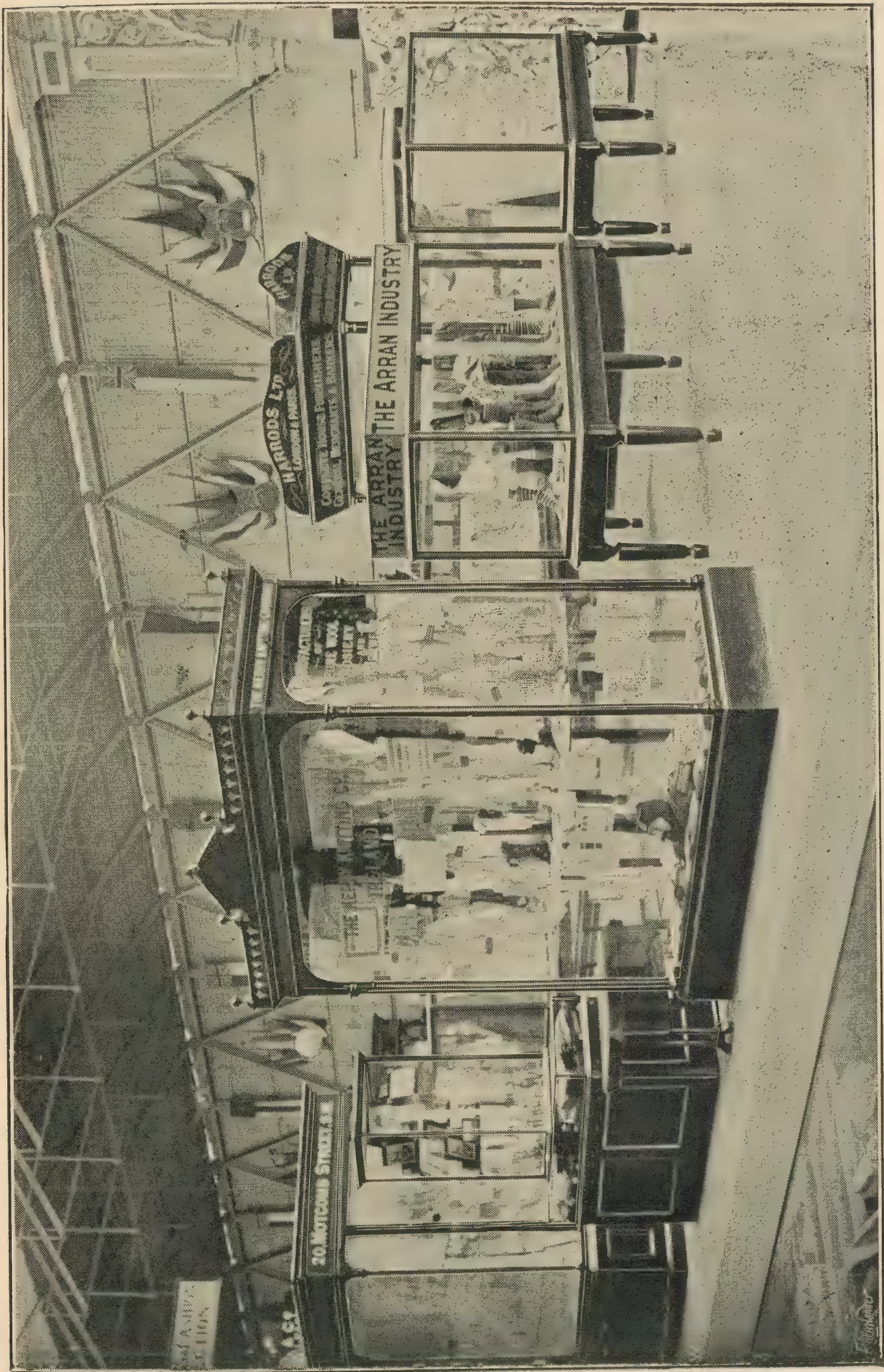
* Since increased to about 3,000, June, 1900.

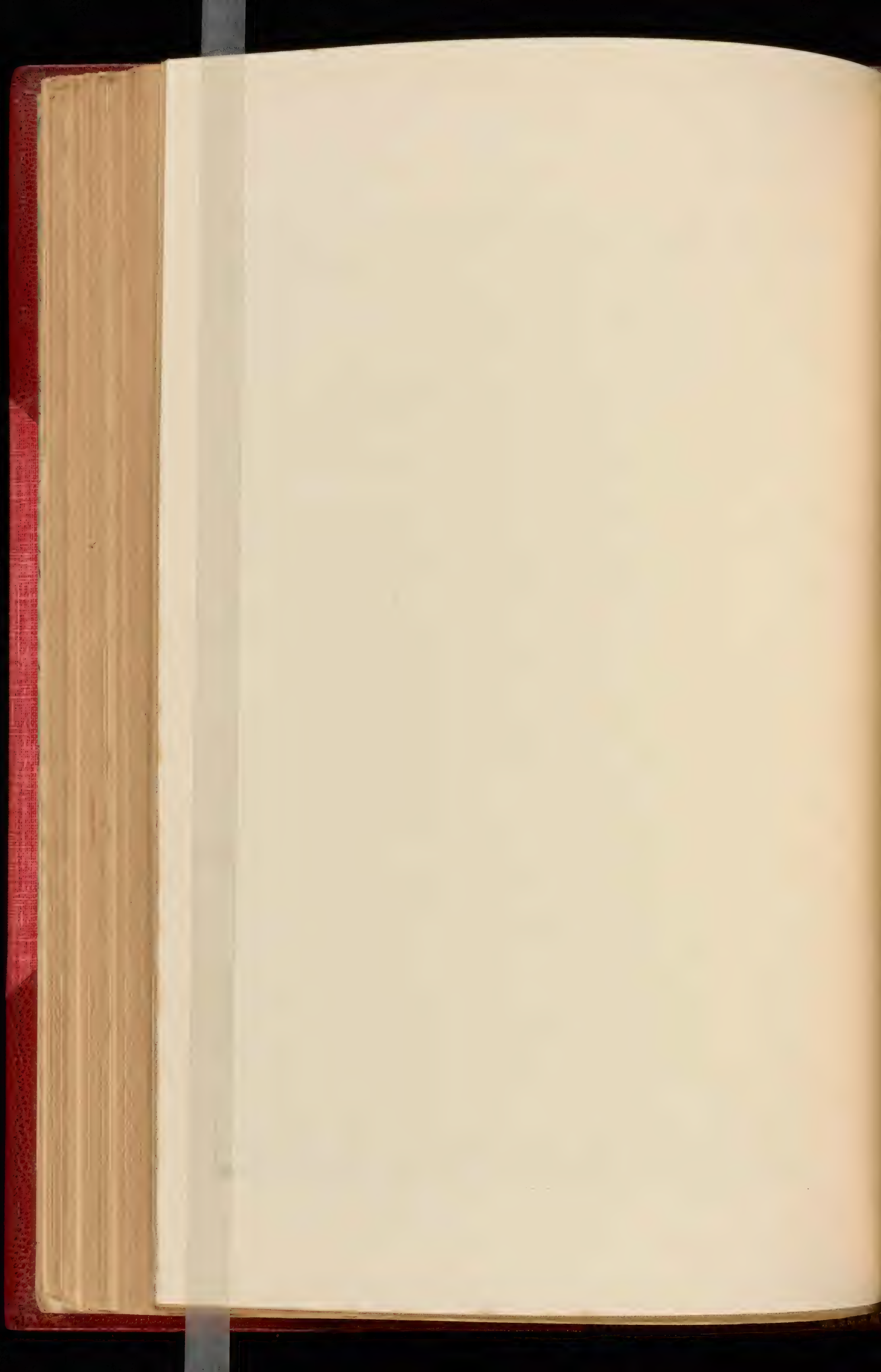
generally showing her interest in the work she had undertaken and which she lived to see grow under her hands.

H.R.H. the Duchess of York offered, on her lamented mother's death, to succeed her as President of the Ladies' National Silk Association, and is now evincing the liveliest interest in the work of the Association. The Executive Committee meet periodically to consider how the objects of the Association can be best served, the latest being the formation of the British and Irish Silk Section of the Woman's Exhibition at Earl's Court.

This Section shows the country that British and Irish silks are not inferior either in design, colouring or quality, and are not more costly than those of our hitherto more successful rivals abroad. In this section will be found a most important and interesting display of poplins and silks of the Irish Silk manufacturers, amongst these being Messrs. Pim Bros. and Co., Messrs. R. Atkinson and Co., Messrs. Fry and Co., Messrs. Mitchell and Co., St. Joseph's Orphanage and Industrial School, the Arran Industry, the Kerry Knitting Co., the Royal Irish School of Art Embroidery, and Messrs. Smyth and Co., of Balbriggan, all of whom, at the request of H.R.H. the Duchess of York and Her Excellency Lady Cadogan, have come forward with much spirit to show what Ireland can do in the manufacture of that material, of which it has been so well said that silk is to other fibres what gold is to the rest of metals.

THOMAS WARDLE.





LIST OF THE EXHIBITS.

The Countess of Arran's Arran Industry, 16 Hertford Street, W.

Manageress: Miss EMILY A. CURTOIS.

1. Hand-knitted Silk Socks.
2. Hand-knitted Woollen Socks, with silk spots and patterns.
3. Hand-knitted Knickerbocker Stockings for Gentlemen, with silk introduced into the tops, made from the best Scotch yarns.

All made by poor workers on Lord Arran's estate in the West of Ireland.

The woollen stockings and socks are made more generally without silk introduced, and equally effective colours can be had in wool.

The Industry makes also a strong hand-knitted wheeling sock, very suitable for soldiers at the war. Price 1s. a pair.

Richard Atkinson & Co., 31 College Green, Dublin.

1. Geranium Princess Poplin.
2. Cream and Gold Shamrock Poplin. As supplied to Her Majesty 1900.
3. Oiseau de Paradis Empress Poplin.
4. Chrysanthemum Broché Poplin.
5. Eucalyptus Princess Poplin.
6. Perle Mignonette Poplin.
7. Printanier Louis Quinze Poplin.
8. Parme Princess Poplin.
9. Ciel Plume Poplin.
10. Ivory Empress Poplin.
11. Vieux Rose, roses and jessamine Poplin.
12. White and Jaunet Shamrocks Poplin.
13. Viceregal Empress Poplin.
14. Amaranthe Princess Poplin.
15. Paradis and white Plume Poplin.
16. Shamrocks and Moss Poplin.
17. Azalée Princess Poplin.
18. White Violets Poplin. As supplied to Her Majesty 1900.
19. Perle Empress Poplin.
20. Lace Shamrocks Poplin.
21. Mordoré Princess Poplin.
22. White and gold ferns Poplin. As supplied to Her Majesty 1900.
Irish Poplin Ties.

The Weaving School, Bushey, Herts.

Secretary: Miss A. M. CLIVE BAYLEY, 95 New Bond Street, W.
Specimens of Silk Weaving, all woven by women.

Bailey, Fox & Co., 9 Trump Street, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

1. Black and Coloured English Moiré Antiques.
2. Rich Black Silk Failles, Ottomans and Satins.
3. Black Facing Silks of all descriptions.
4. Black and Coloured Silk Serges and Striped Glacés.
5. Black and Coloured Satinettes, plain and striped.
6. Royal Blue, scarlet and black velvet.
7. A Shade Card of Coloured Collar Velvets.

Arthur Coke & Son, 339 Oxford Street, W.

Silk Umbrellas and Parasols of British manufacture and dye, and the woven fabrics used in making them in black, white, reds, bronze, green, blue, and fancy colours. They are made with special reference to wearing qualities, and the prices when made up are for Ladies' Umbrellas from 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d., and Men's from 11s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Gold, Silver, and other than natural grown Stick Handles, add to the price.

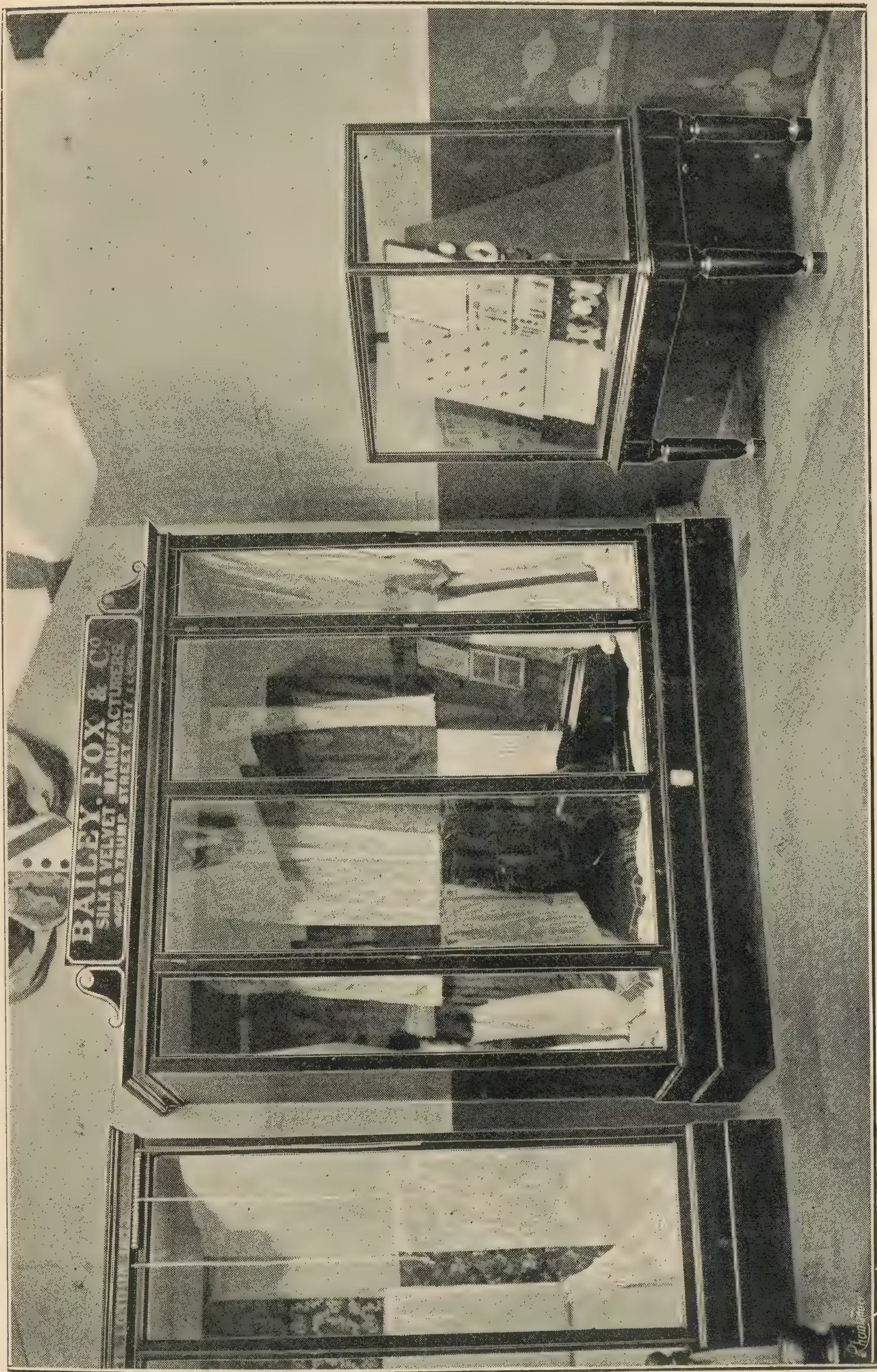
These silks have been manufactured by Messrs. Stephen Walters & Sons, Limited, 26 Cheapside, London, E.C.; Messrs. Fennell Brothers, 9 Jewin Street, London, E.C., and Messrs. Kipling, Pain & Co., 112 Fore Street, London, E.C.

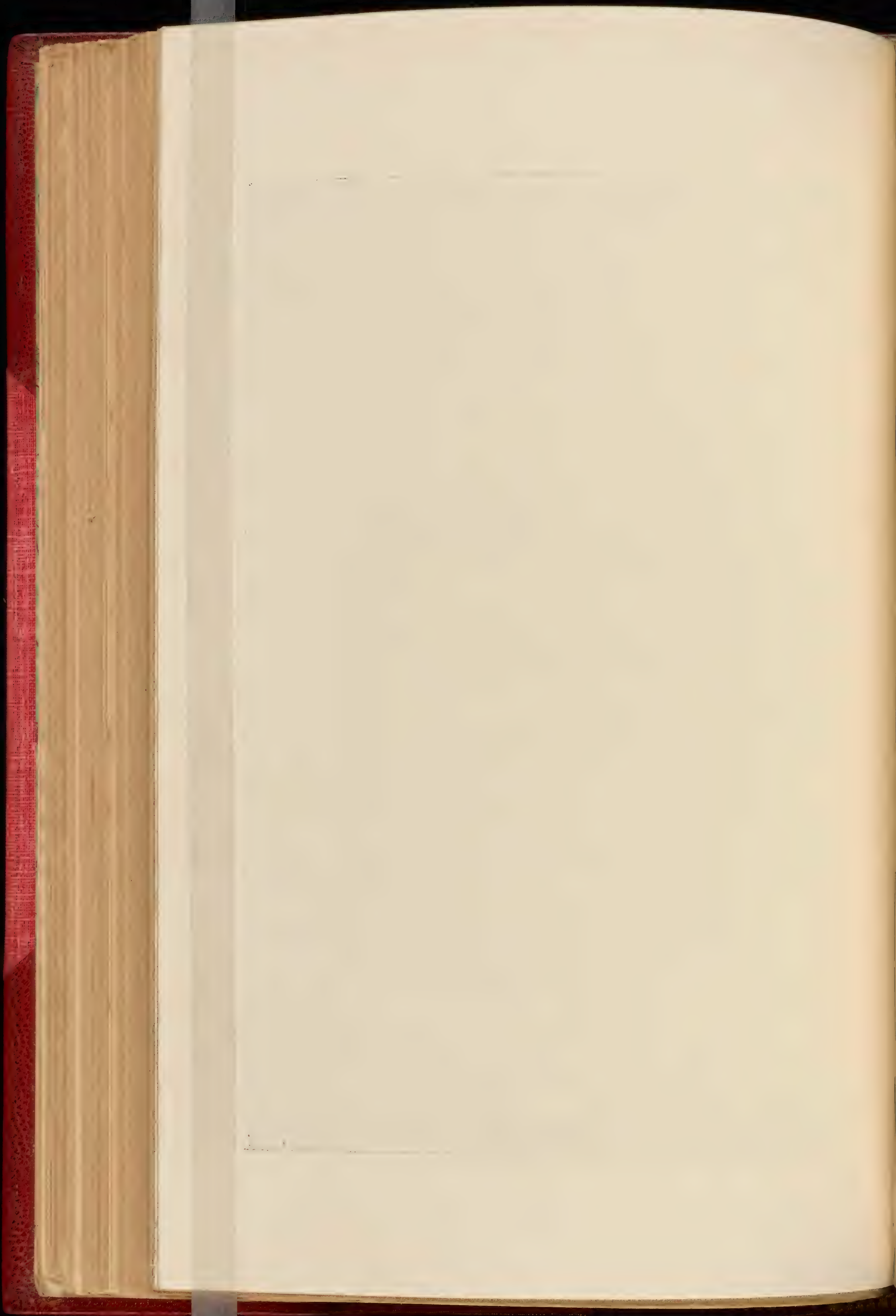
Coventry Municipal Technical Institute.

Upright Show-Case containing collection of Examples manufactured in the Textile Department, illustrating Students' work in Ribbon Weaving, from their own designs.

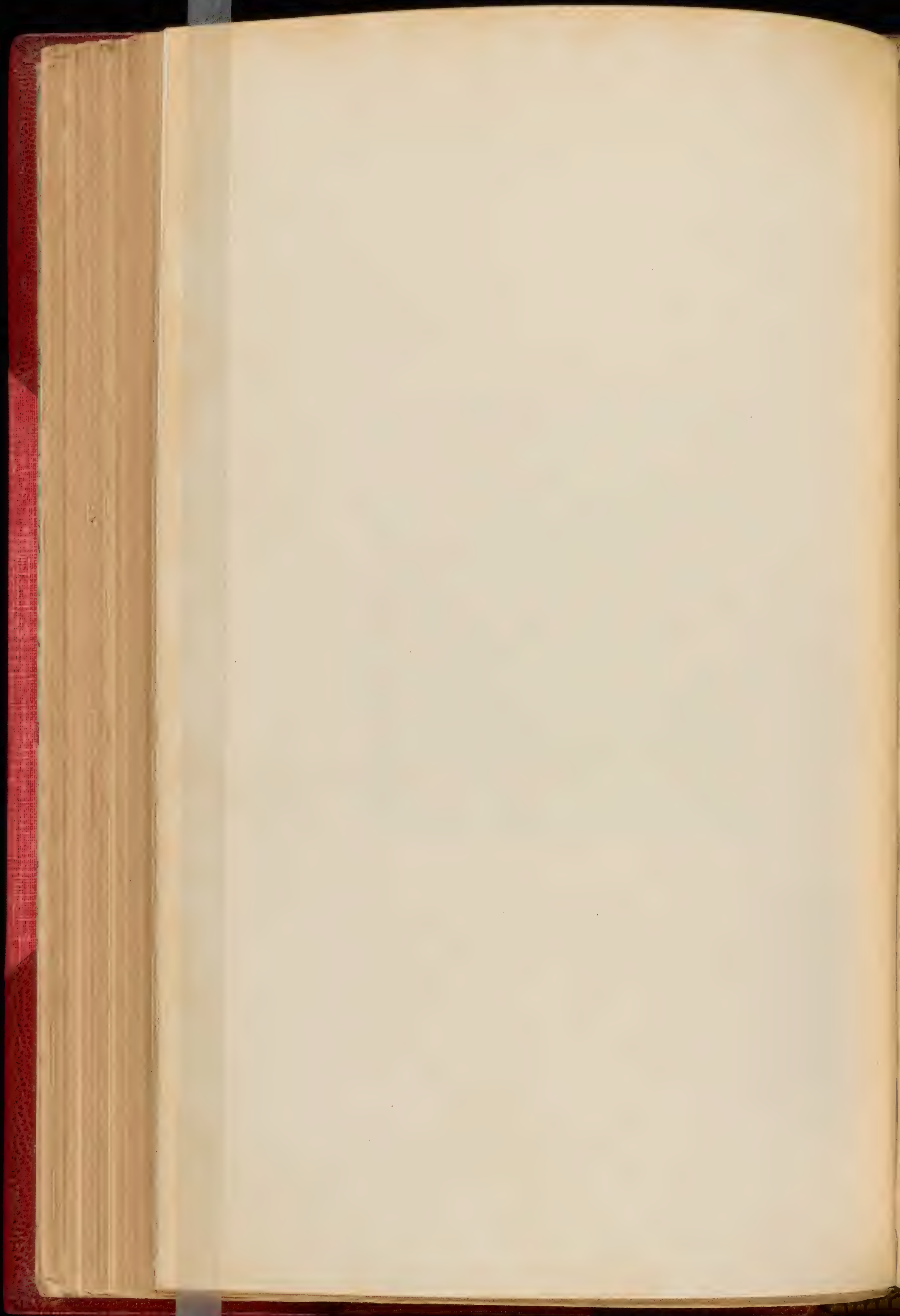
Width in Lines*	Nature of Ribbon	Description, Colours, &c.
12'''	Faille	White; narrow satin stripe at each edge.
15	Twill	Cardinal.
15	Check	„ and moss.
15	„	„ „ sky.
29	Satin	Brown.
30	Velvet	Orange.
30	„	Violet.

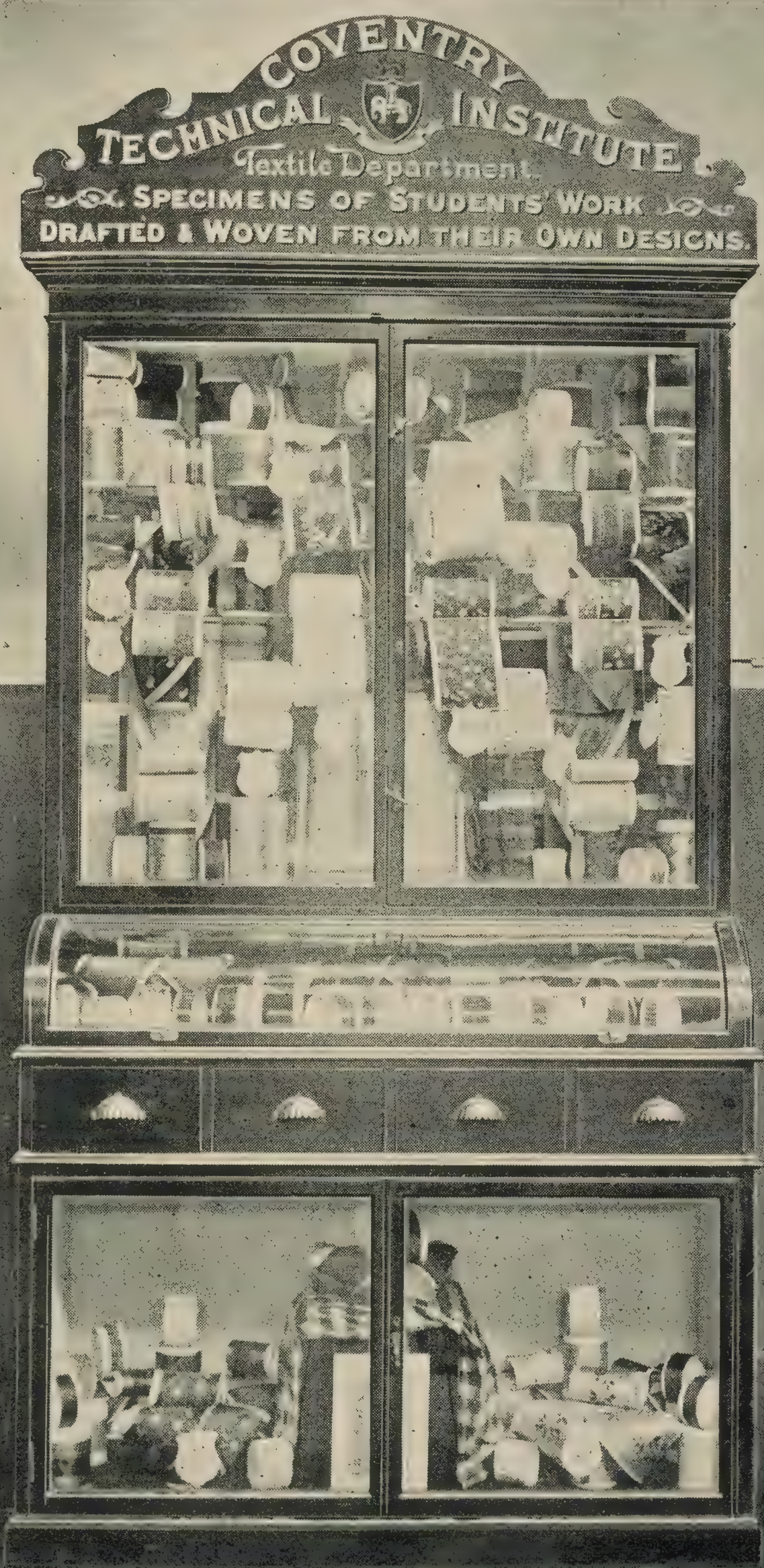
* 11''' = 1 inch



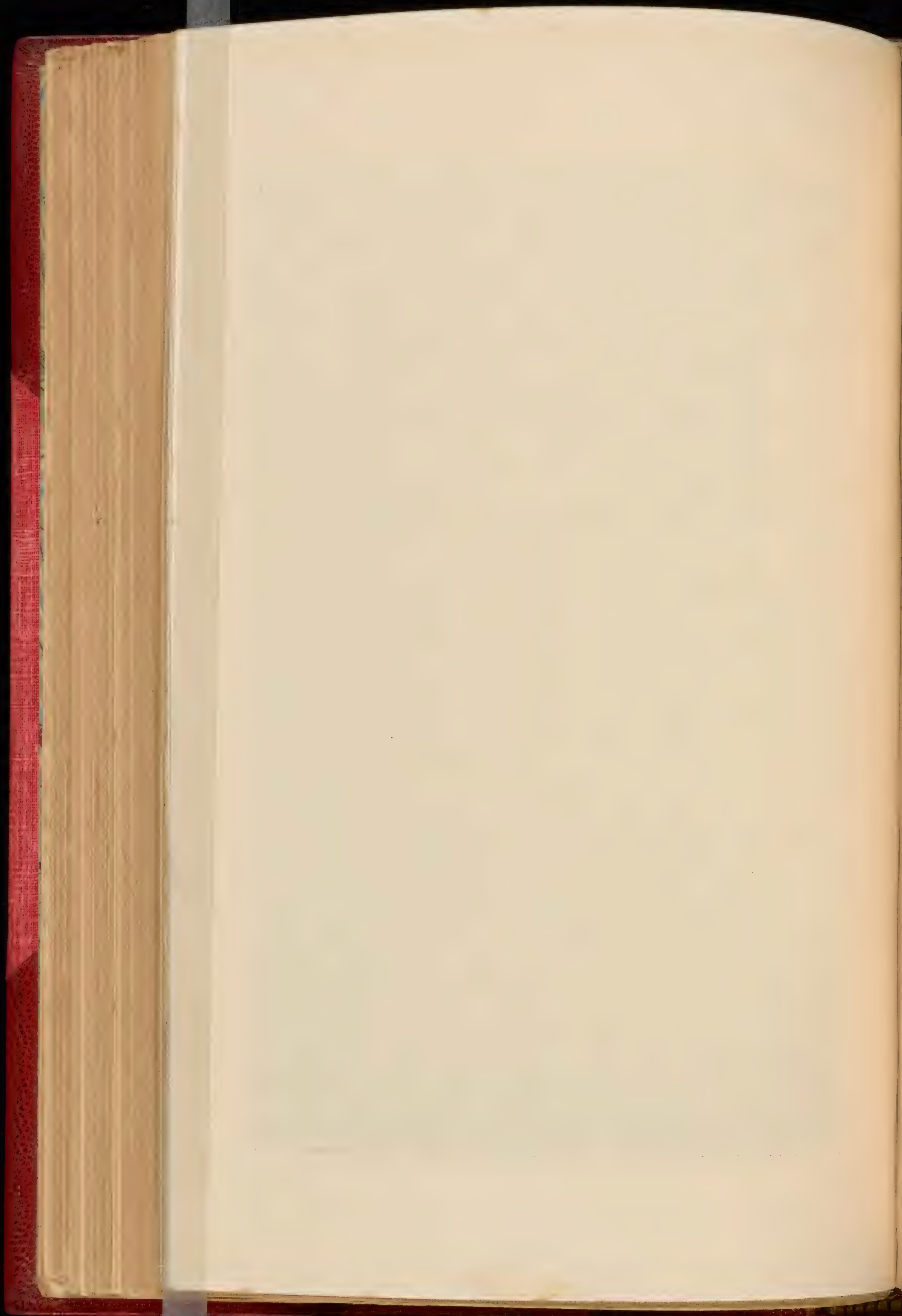








Phelan & Co.



Width in Lines*	Nature of Ribbon	Description, Colours, &c.
33'''	Satin	Pale green.
35	Cable edge Faille	Beige.
35	„ „	Crimson.
36	Faille Moiré	Cardinal.
36	Faille	„
36	„ satin stripes	Emerald and white.
36	„ „	Cardinal and ivory.
39	Faille Moiré	Tuscan.
39	Satin	Fawn tones.
39	„	Moss „
40	Twill Glacé	Crimson and moss.
48	Faille Moiré	Indigo.
48	„ striped Plissé	Sky and gold.
48	„ „	Sky.
49	Satin Check	Black and red.
49	„ „	„ cornflower blue.
49	Satin Check	Myrtle and tuscan.
58	„	Black.
58	„	Grenat.
58	„	Indigo.
58	„	Marron.
62	Striped Faille	Black and dahlia.
62	„	Reseda „
63	„ Moiré	Black, reseda, dahlia, and gold.
65	Faille striped Plissé	Coquelicot.
65	„ „	„ and moss.
70	„ Moiré	Dark brown.
72	Striped Faille	Black, royale, emerald, etc.
72	„	„ and various colours.
72	„	Red „ „
72	Plaid	Green, black, and gold.
72	„	Red „ „ emerald.
72	„	Royale „ „ myrtle.
72	„	Emerald „ „ lavender.
24''	Striped Foulards	Navy and white.
24''	„	Chocolate and gold.
12'''	Figure, 4 tier of shuttles	Coventry City Arms and Institute's Monogram.
12	„ single shuttle	Tubular necktie, blues, &c.
18	„ „	On satin, red and moss.
18	„ „	„ „ black.
18	„ „	Diamond centre, green and gold.
18	„ „	„ „ dark red.
18	„ „	Twill zig-zag border, small fancy spot centre, green and gold.

* 11''' = 1 inch

Width in Lines*	Nature of Ribbon		Description, Colours, &c.
18"	Figure, single shuttle		Twill zig-zag border, small fancy spot centre, green and dark red.
18	" "		Zig-zag border, large spot centre, green and gold.
18	" "		Zig-zag border, large spot centre, green and dark gold.
18	" single shuttle		Satin, floral centre, forming diamond, green and pink.
18	" "		Satin, floral centre, forming diamond, green and terra cotta.
18	" "		Bud figure on Faille, green and pink.
18	" "		" " " terra cotta.
18	" "		Nasturtium, red and moss.
18	" "		" apricot and pink.
18	" "		Floral figure, royal blue and marron.
18	" "		Floral figure " "
18	" "		Floral figure, scarlet and white.
38	" three shuttles		Butterfly, white, brocaded pink, sky and gold.
38	" "		Butterfly, black, brocaded dark cerise, moss and gold.
38	" "		Butterfly, bronze, brocaded brown, green tuscan.
38	" "		Butterfly, black, brocaded terra cotta, moss and gold.
38	" two shuttles		Knot and Heather, red and gold.
38	" "		" moss and cardinal.
38	" "		" white and pink.
38	" "		" cream and sky.
39	" single shuttle		Centre figure on satin, orange and electric, brocaded black.
39	" "		Centre figure on satin, reseda and lavender, brocaded cardinal.
39	" "		Centre figure on satin, lavender and salmon, brocaded salmon.
39	" "		Centre figure on satin, navy and cardinal, brocaded sky.
39	" two shuttles		Fancy diamond stripe on satin, green, brocaded gold and cardinal.
39	" "		Fancy diamond stripe on satin, white, brocaded violet and moss.
39	" "		Fancy diamond stripe on satin, moss, brocaded red and gold.

* 11" = 1 inch

Width in Lines*	Nature of Ribbon		Description, Colours, &c.
47'''	Figure, two shuttles		Lace border, myrtle and cardinal, brocaded emerald and tuscan.
47	„	„	Lace border, brown and fawn, brocaded brown and fawn.
47	„	„	Lace border, bronze and electric, brocaded bronze and tuscan.
47	„	„	Lace border, beige and cream, brocaded cream and beige.
48	„	„	Rose; black, brocaded moss and cardinal.
48	„	„	Rose; myrtle, brocaded fawn and cardinal.
48	„	„	Rose; cardinal, brocaded bronze and tuscan.
48	„	„	Rose; white, brocaded pale-green and pink.
48	„	„	Campanula, white, brocaded cresson and fawn.
48	„	„	Campanula, white, brocaded green and cardinal.
48	„	„	Campanula, white, brocaded moss and pink.
48	„	single shuttle	Conventional; mauve and white, brocaded white.
48	„	„	Conventional; turquoise and white, brocaded white.
48	„	two shuttles	Diamond spot coquelicot; brocaded yellow and black.
48	„	„	Diamond spot turquoise; brocaded cerise and gold.
48	„	three „	Floral trellis:—Petunia, shot moss and cream.
48	„	„	Floral trellis:—Yellow, shot moss and pale blue.
48	„	single shuttle	Diamond on fancy twill; black and cornflower blue.
48	„	„	Diamond on fancy twill; myrtle and mauve.
48	„	„	Diamond on fancy twill; white and turquoise.
48	„	„	Diamond on fancy twill, cardinal and old gold.
49	„	„	Plain edging and centre figure, bronze and pink, brocaded bronze.
49	„	„	Navy and turquoise „ navy.

* 11''' = 1 inch

Width in Lines*	Nature of Ribbon		Description, Colours, &c.
49'''	Figure, single shuttle		Orange and white, brocaded orange.
49	" "	" "	Heliotrope and white, brocaded heliotrope.
49	"	three shuttles	Bouvardia; black, brocaded bronze, sky and cerise
49	"	" "	Bouvardia; cardinal, brocaded, light gold and orange.
49	"	" "	Bouvardia, gold, brocaded bronze, claret and orange.
49	"	" "	Bouvardia, white, brocaded bronze, salmon and gold.
49	"	" "	Michaelmas Daisy, black, brocaded, white moss and gold.
49	"	" "	Michaelmas Daisy, Sultan, brocaded, old gold, apple, orange.
49	"	" "	Michaelmas Daisy, myrtle, brocaded, cardinal fawn and white.
49	"	" "	Michaelmas Daisy, white, brocaded, cardinal moss and gold.
50	"	six "	Japanese design, black, brocaded, sky gold bronze, pink, cerise.
50	"	" "	Navy; brocaded, sky gold bronze, pink, cerise.
50	"	" "	Cardinal; brocaded, sky gold bronze, pink, slate.
50	"	" "	White; brocaded, sky gold bronze, pink, salmon.
59	"	three "	Wild geranium, navy; brocaded, sky, fawn and bronze.
59	"	" "	Wild geranium, electric; brocaded, scarlet, cardinal and bronze.
59	"	" "	Wild geranium, white; brocaded, mauve violet and apple.
59	"	" "	Wild geranium, white; brocaded, light coral, dark coral and apple.
60	"	single shuttle	Fancy stripe convolvulus, white heliotrope and bronze, brocaded white.
60	"	" "	Pink, tuscan and apricot, brocaded coral.
60	"	" "	Pale green, cresson, coral, brocaded pale green.
60	"	" "	White, sky, fawn, brocaded ciel.
60	"	" "	Twill spots, white and navy, glacé.
60	"	" "	" " gold "
60	"	" "	" " green "

* 11''' = 1 inch

Width in Lines*	Nature of Ribbon	Description, Colours, &c.
60'''	Figure, two shuttles	Small star figure, white, brocaded, cardinal and tuscan.
60	„ „	Small star figure, white, brocaded, brown and gold.
60	„ „	Small star figure, white, brocaded, terra cotta and turquoise.
60	„ „	Small star figure, white, brocaded, bronze and tuscan.
60	„ seven shuttles	Illuminated Certificate.

* 11''' = 1 inch

Cowtan & Sons, Limited, 309 Oxford Street, W.

1. Three specimens of 63 in. Fine Silk Damask, in crimson, blue, and bronze colourings, made in London from old stencil designs by the Adam Brothers found upon the walls at Normanton Park, and used by Cowtan and Sons in the Red drawing-room, Blue drawing-room, and Billiard room at Normanton respectively for the Right Hon. the Earl of Ancaster.

2. Two specimens of 63 in. Silk Brocatelle, one in shades of old gold and the other in crimson and marone, of Venetian type of design, made in London, and used respectively in the Dining-room and Saloon, and in the Drawing-room at Grosvenor House for His Grace the late Duke of Westminster, K.G.

3. A specimen of 63 in. Fine Silk Damask of Louis XVI design, made in London and used in the Drawing-rooms at 38 Berkeley Square for the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.

4. A specimen of 28 in. Crimson Silk Damask of Venetian type of design, made in London and used in the Ballroom at 38 Berkeley Square for the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.

5. A specimen of 63 in. Grey Ground Silk Brocade of Louis XV design, woven expressly for Cowtan and Sons in the great loom set up in the People's Palace, Mile End, for the Exhibition at the time of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887.

6. A specimen of 54 in. Ponceau Silk Damask, of Italian type of design, manufactured in Essex, and used in the Drawing-room at Prince's Gate for J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.

Messrs. Henry & John Cooper, 8 & 9 Great Pulteney Street, W.

Upholsterers by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
Established 1843.

1. Illustrations of English Woven Silks (by Messrs. Warner & Sons), applied as bed hangings, draperies and furniture coverings. Specimens of these English-woven Silks may be seen at Messrs. Cooper's Furniture Galleries.

2. The Old Louis XVI Carved-wood Bedstead and Canopy, with English silk hangings in "Rose du Barri" and Ivory white (Louis Seize design).

The Embroidered Panel at the head is on rich white broché English Silk, and the motto "Sleep, gentle Sleep, Nature's Sweet Nurse," worked in filoselles, and the lettering interwoven with poppies and forget-me-nots, typical of sleep and rest. At the foot of the bedstead a reproduction of Mr. Charles Sainton's silverpoint, "The Spider's Web," is introduced from an original drawing recently purchased by the Duke of York.

3. The Embroidered Silk Bedspread and Pillow Squares are by "The Royal School of Art Needlework," South Kensington.

Metropolitan School of Art, Leinster House, Dublin.

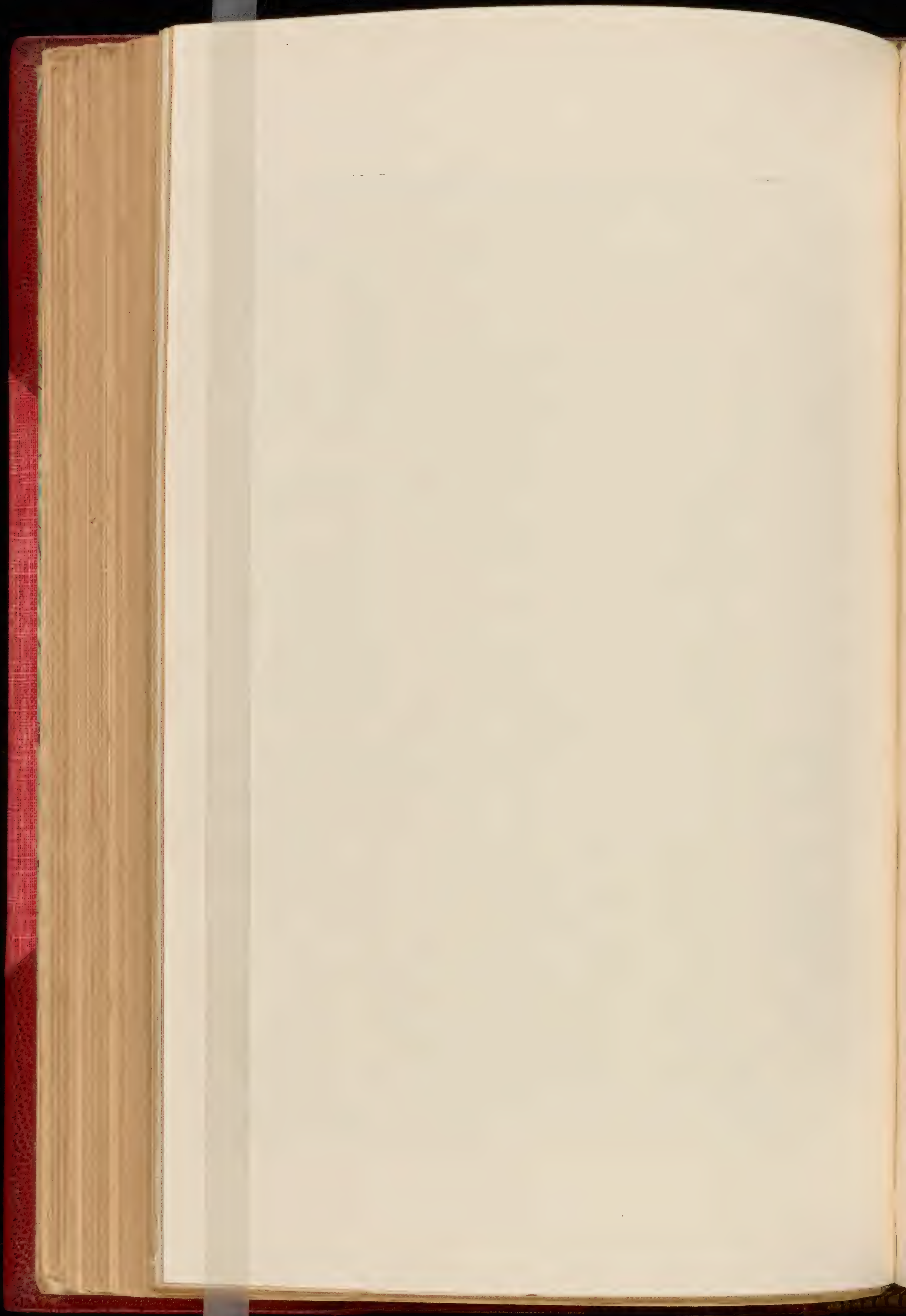
Designs for Lace.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Design for Skirt (Limerick lace) | <i>Alice Jacob</i> |
| 2. Worked specimen of same | <i>do.</i> |
| 3. Designs for Trimmings (crochet) | <i>do.</i> |
| 4. Design for Collar (Carrickmacross guipure) | <i>Emily Scott</i> |
| 5. Design for Fan Cover (Carrickmacross appliqué and guipure) | <i>do.</i> |
| 6. Design for Flounce (Carrickmacross appliqué and guipure) | <i>do.</i> |
| 7. Design for Fan Cover (Carrickmacross appliqué and guipure) | <i>Lillian Davidson</i> |

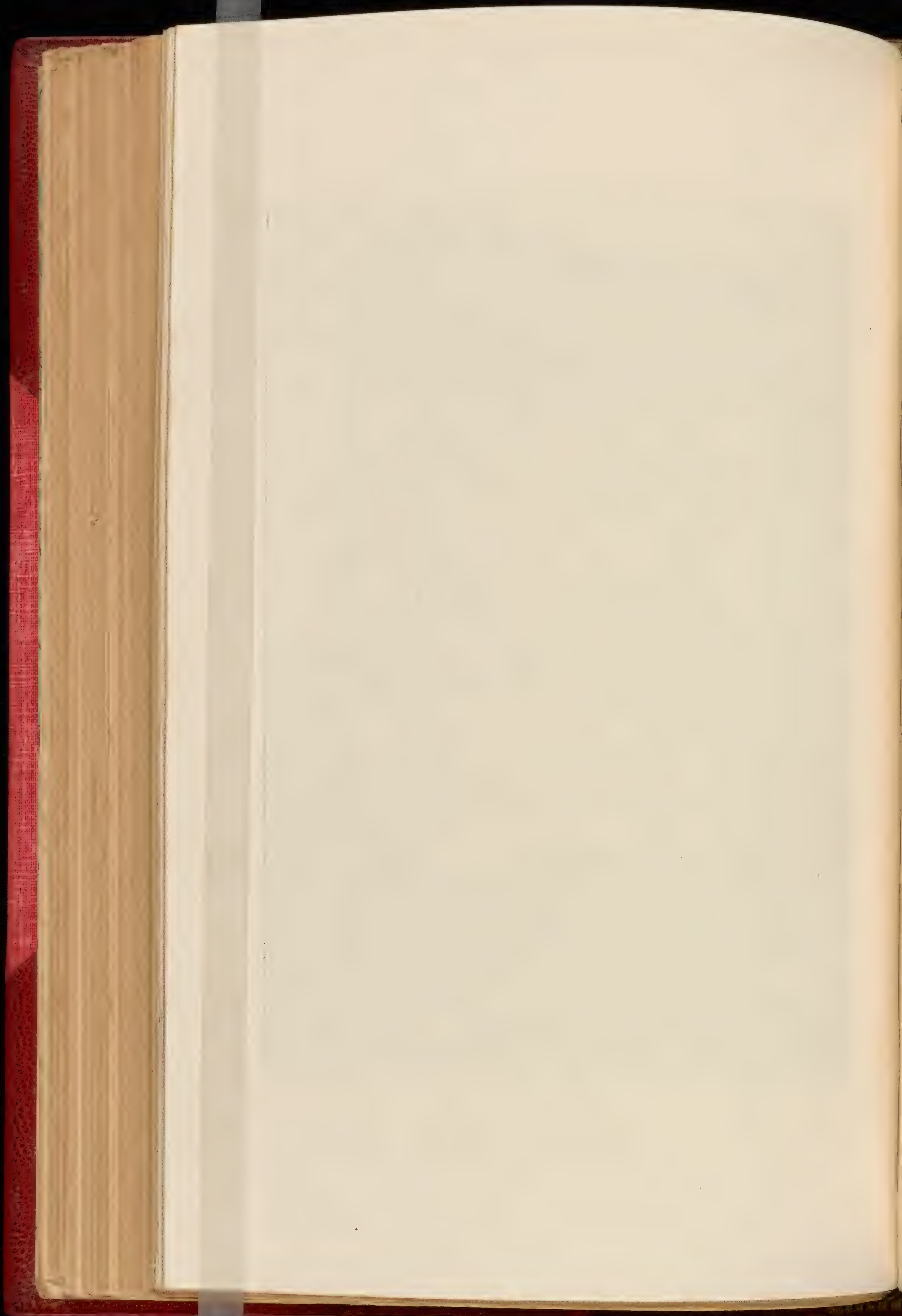
Designs for silks.

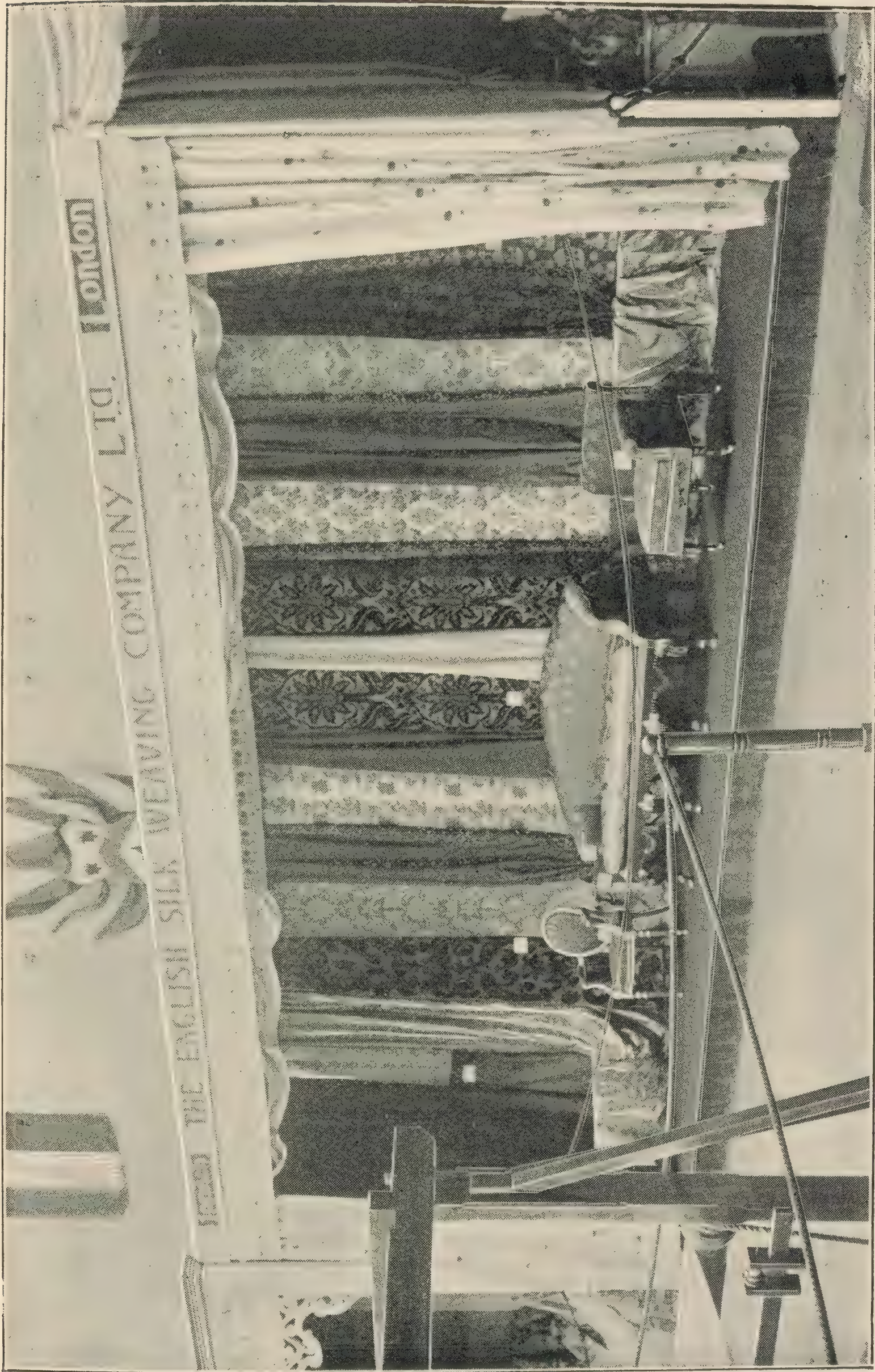
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Design for Printed Silk (dress fabric) | <i>Mary Doran</i> |
| 2. Designs for Printed Silks for dress and furniture purposes | <i>Evelyn M. Egan</i> |

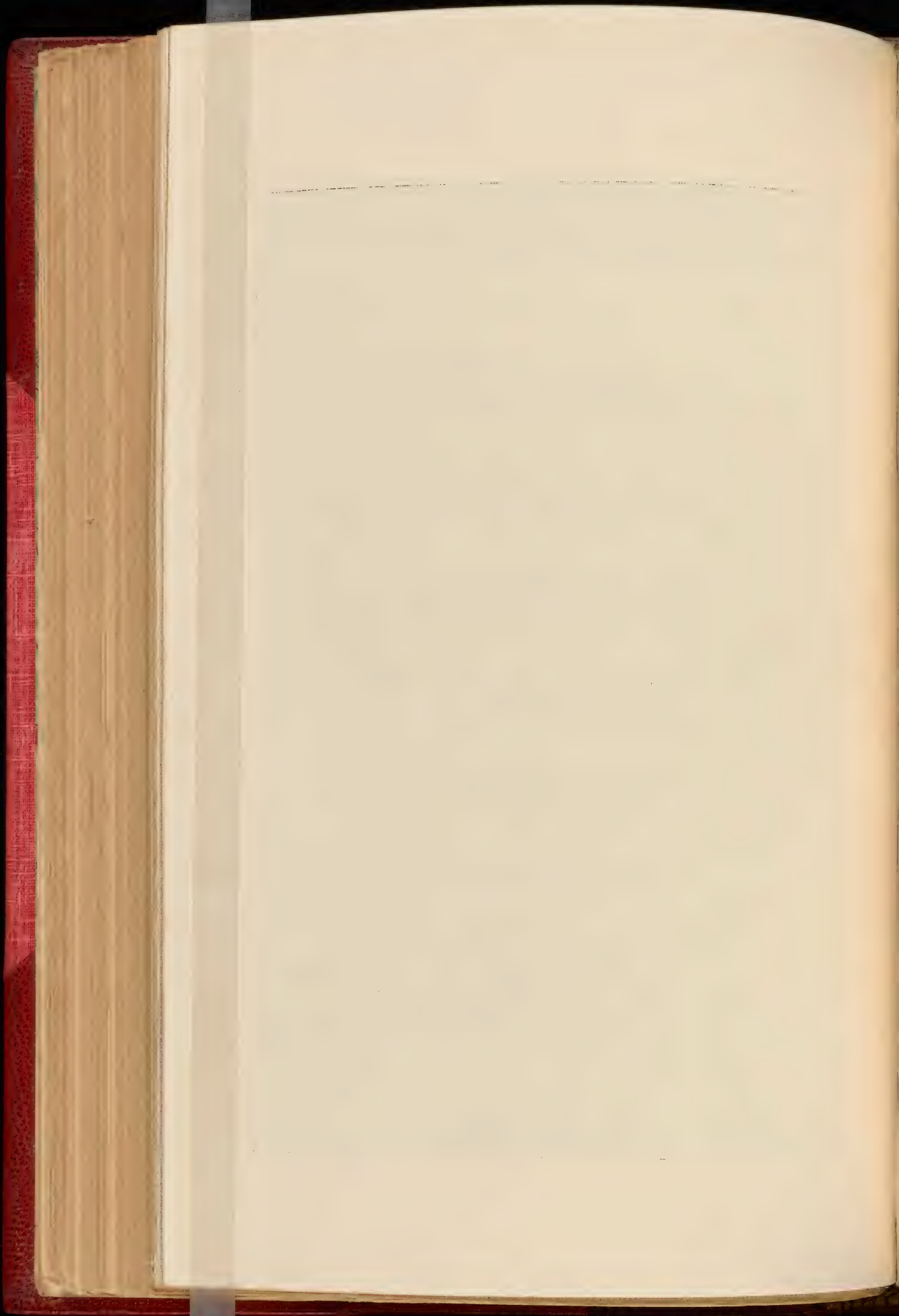




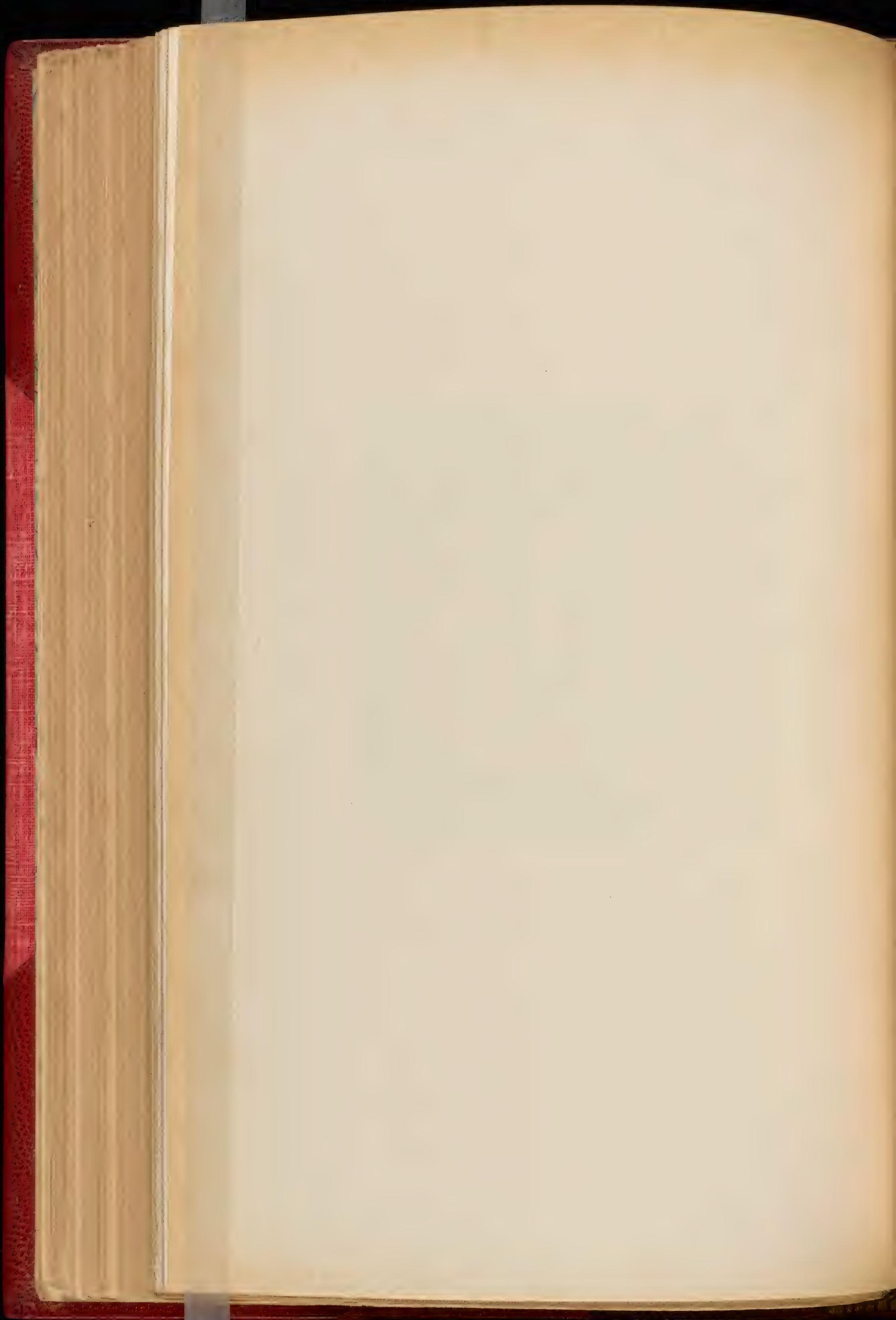












3.	Designs for Printed Silks (dress fabrics)	<i>Edith Emerson</i>
4.	Do.	<i>Mary Hunter</i>
5.	Do.	<i>Alice Jacob</i>
6.	Do.	<i>Emily Scott</i>
7.	Do.	<i>do.</i>

**The English Silk Weaving Co., Ltd., 8 Oxford Circus Avenue, W.,
and Silk Mills, Ipswich,**

Furniture and Ecclesiastical Silks, comprising Damasks, Brocades, Brocatelles, Lampas, Plain and Figured Velvets and Plain Satins, pure and unweighted silks; mostly vegetable dyes.

The chief exhibits are:

1. Replica of a portion of a Curtain woven for the Marquis of Bute from a design by N. H. J. Westlake. The whole repeat of the design measures 7 feet by 4 feet 8 inches, and is probably the largest design ever woven in one piece in this country. The material is pure vegetable dyed silk shot with solid gold thread.

2. Frieze of Angels woven in gold and crimson, the panels divided by a narrow silver-coloured velvet.

3. A Coloured Silk Brocade on cream ground. Reproduced for Messrs. Morant & Co., 21 New Bond Street, from a piece of old French silk in their collection.

4. Two Looms at Work, on one of which the Brocade (No. 3) was woven.

D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., Oxford Street, W.

Special Exhibit of English manufactured Silk, Satins, Brocades, etc. Made expressly for D. H. Evans & Co., Limited, by Messrs. Robinson & Millington, Patricroft Silk Mill, Manchester, and 2 Milton Buildings, Watling Street, E.C.

**Faudel, Phillips & Sons, 36, 37, 38, 39 & 40 Newgate
Street, E.C.**

Specimens of various English made and English fast-dyed Embroidery Silks. Also several articles, such as Mantle Drapes, Table Covers, Sofa Cushions, etc., showing the excellence of these silks for every kind of embroidery.

**George Davenport & Co., Hope Silk Mills, Leek,
Staffordshire.**

Fly-tying and Fly-dressing Silks, specially manufactured from the best of raw silk procurable, and which cannot be excelled for evenness, strength and fineness of thread combined. The colours are specially dyed fast to light and to water.

Indian Wild Silkworm Fishing-Gut, from Western Bengal.

Fifteen specimens, in long continuous lengths, without knots, respectively of 5 feet, 6 feet, 7 feet, 8 feet, 9 feet, 10 feet, 11 feet, 12 feet, 13 feet, 14 feet, 15 feet, 16 feet, 17 feet, 18 feet, and 21 feet, produced from the wild silkworms, *Attacus atlas*, *Attacus ricini*, *Actias selene*, and *Antheraea mylitta* (Tussur silk), the result of experiments made at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Wardle, Leek. Obtained and sent in 1895 to Sir Thomas Wardle, by the Rev. Andrew Campbell, Missionary, Toondee, Pokhuria, Manbhoom, India. Presented by Sir T. Wardle to the Fly Fishers' Club, 8 Haymarket, London, S.W., in 1900, and exhibited by the Club.

**Charles Farlow & Co., Ltd., Fishing Tackle Manufacturers,
191 Strand, W.C.**

Assortment of Salmon and Trout Flies, with the bodies nearly all silk.
Waterproofed Silk Salmon and Trout Lines.

Undressed Silk Lines.

Silkworm Fishing Gut.

Salmon and Trout Gut Traces.

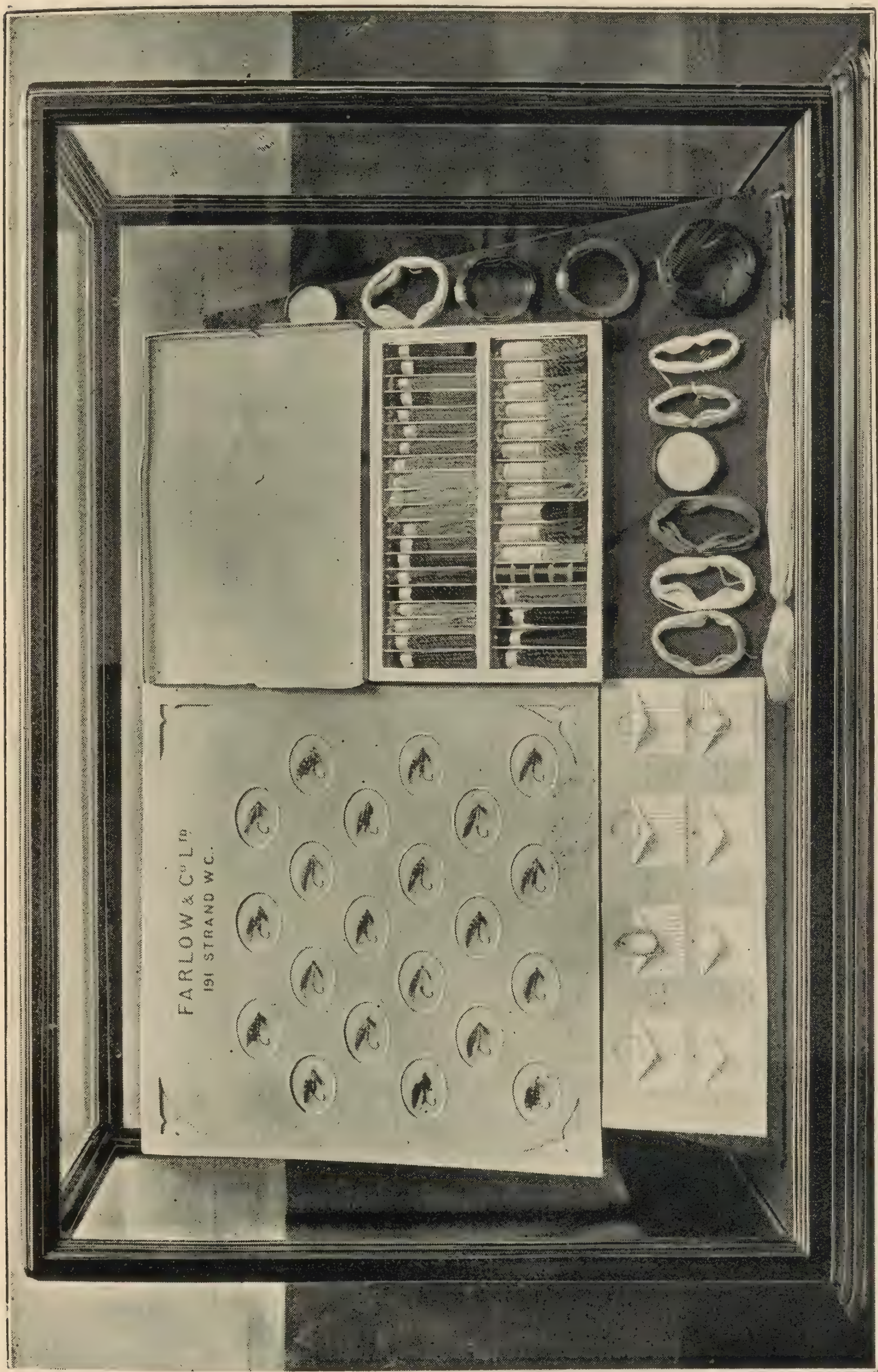
Names of Salmon Flies exhibited:

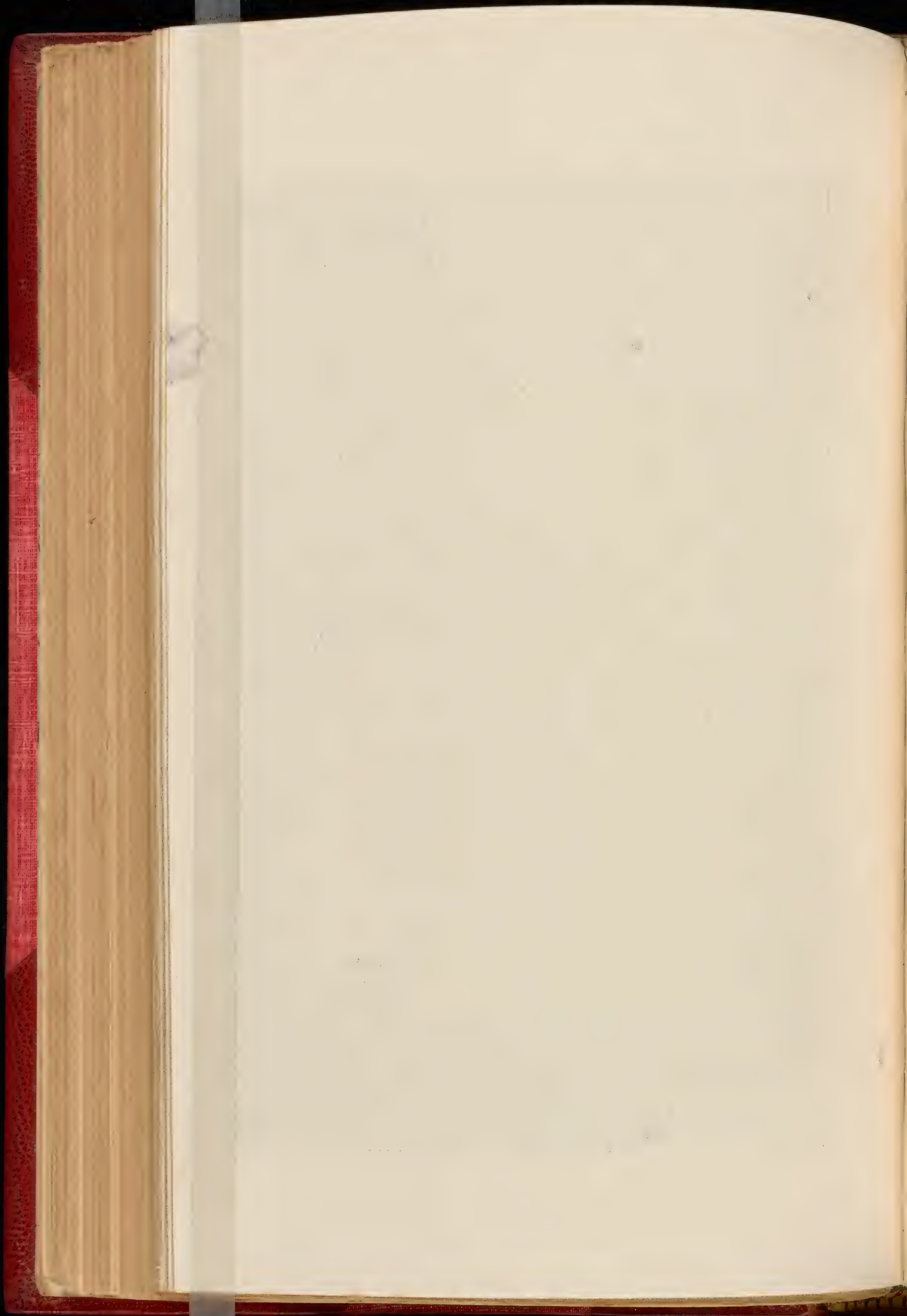
Blue Jock Scott	Thunder and Lightning	Black Jay
Claret Jock Scott	Infallible	Black Ranger silk body
Jock Scott	Mystery	Blue Jay
Blue Doctor	Bull Dog	Greenwell
Black Doctor	De Winton	Suir Blue
Sir Richard	Gordon	Colonel
Popham	Rogans Claret	Durham Ranger

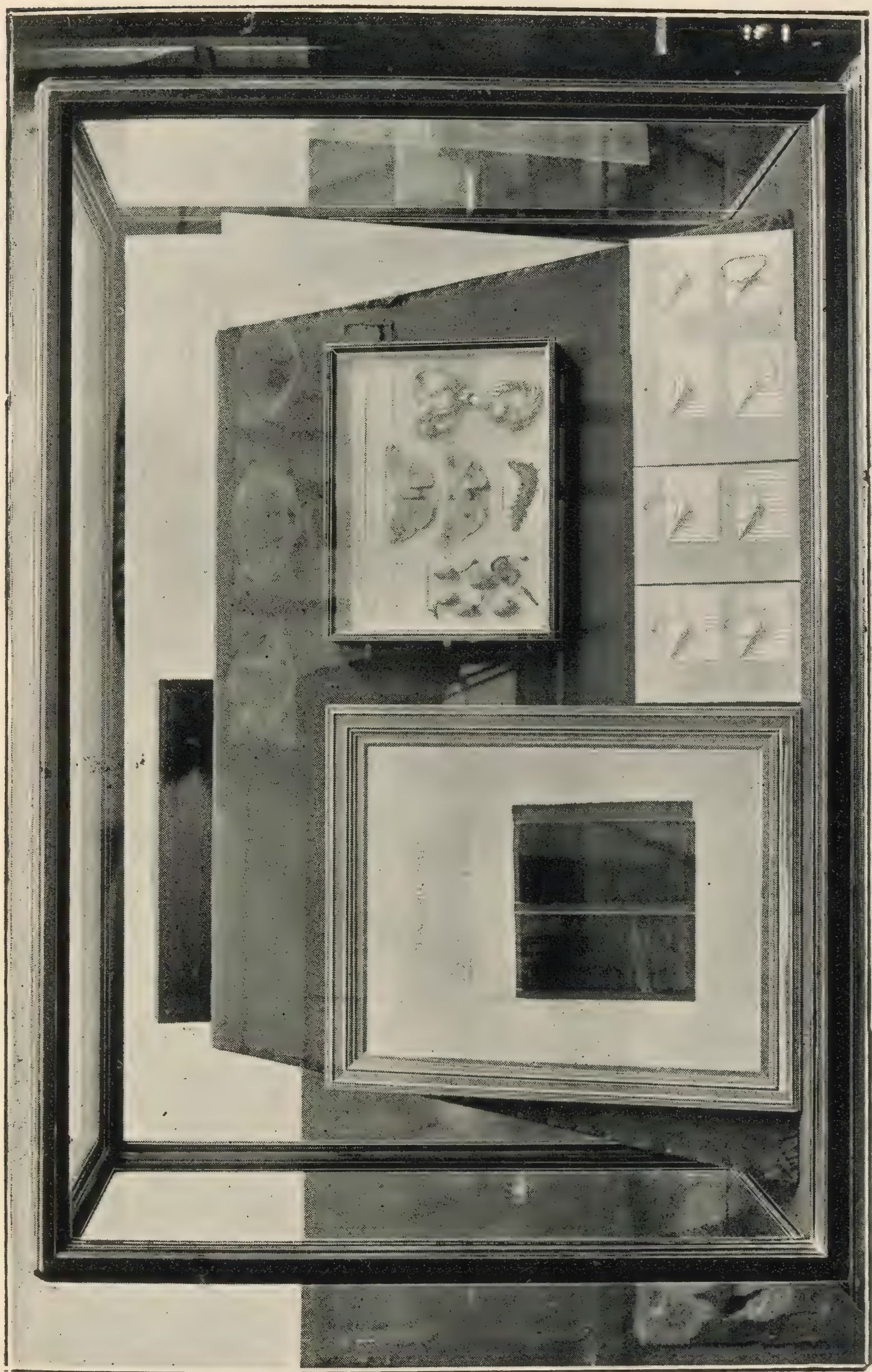
**Fennell Bros. & Co., 9 Jewin Street, and 26 Edmund
Place, E.C.**

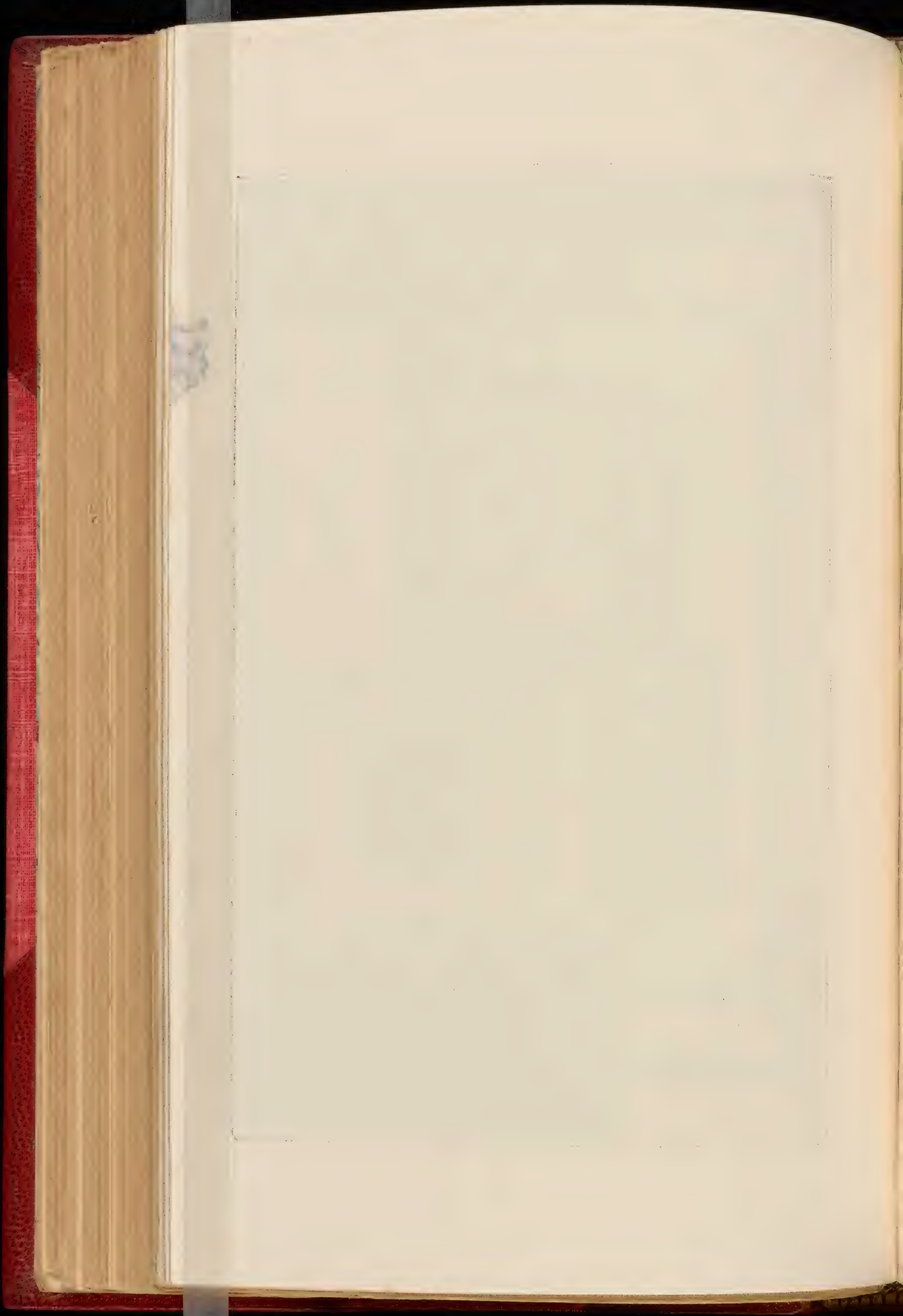
An Electrically driven Power Loom which is at present weaving our "Unrivalled" Twill Umbrella Silk.

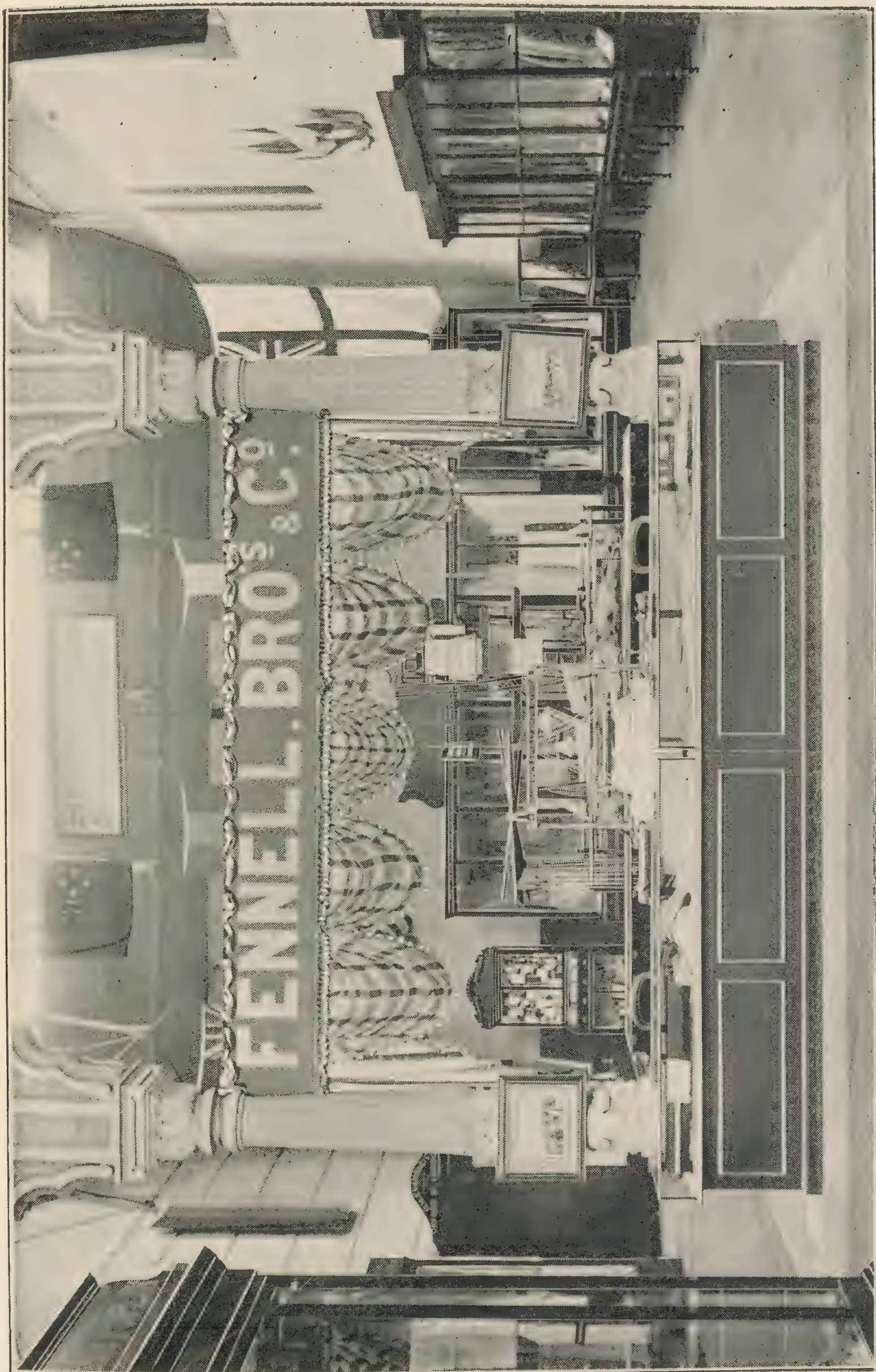
The Show Cases in front of the Loom contain Undyed Silk (Organzine and Tram), Silk Dyed and Wound, and patterns of our

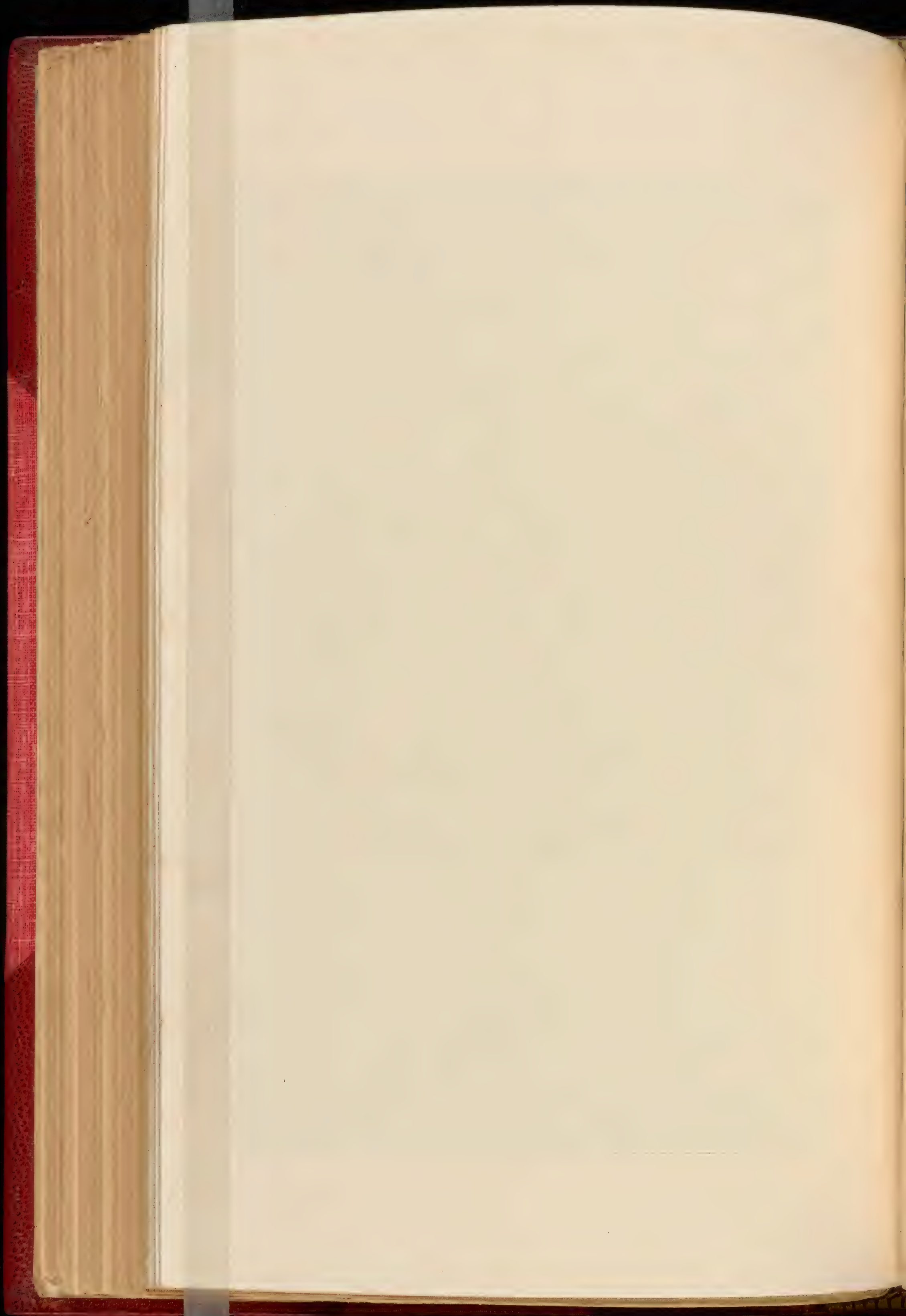




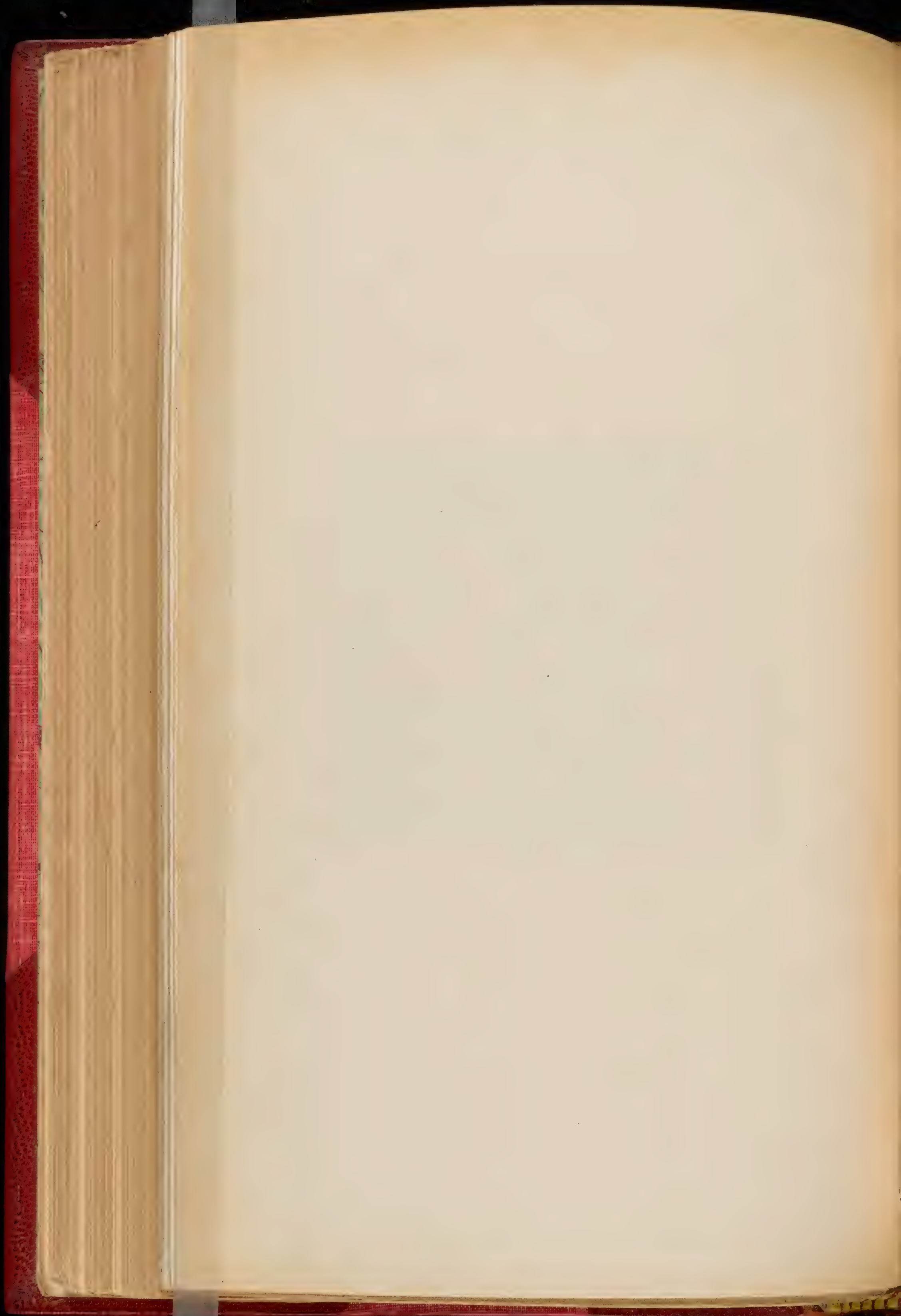












spécial Gros Grain, also six Parasols covered with our Gros Grain, and all of British manufacture throughout.

The Cases at back contain Cocoons, Undyed Organzine and Tram, Dyed Silk, wound and unwound, and Pieces of Umbrella Silk made by Hand Loom and Power Loom, also six Umbrellas covered with our Silks.

Fry & Co., 115 and 116 Cork Street, Dublin.

1. Poplin Damasks in rich shades of gold and blue as made for the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, and for the Duke of Ormonde's Reception Rooms. Hand-loom woven, of the purest silk.

2. Coach and Carriage Linings; some of them woven for Her Majesty the Queen.

3. Poplin Terry, in rich Sultan and olive shades, as made for His Excellency Lord Cadogan, and Lord Ranfurly, with their Arms interwoven and interspersed with shamrock, made in 54 inch and 63 inch for panelling, curtains, etc.

Gertrude Gunnell, 60 Beaconsfield Villas, Preston Park, Brighton.

Embroidered Picture, "Christ and the Elders."

Samuel Hess & Son, 28 Spital Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Silks and Laces for Ecclesiastical purposes. Many of the designs are of the 17th and 18th centuries, also a number of designs which can be traced back to a much earlier period. The following titles of silks are well known, such as "The Tudor Rose," "Hart," "Sepfoil," "Ernest," "The Bird," "The Eagle," "I. H. S. Wheat and Grapes," "The Crown."

The Laces are known as the "I. H. S. Wheat and Grapes," "Ring and Cross," "Fleur-de-lys," etc., etc. These are all made from pure silk and various colours.

They are the successors to Messrs. Stillwell and Son, who established the business about the end of the last century, and who made the material used for the Coronation Robe of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the first loom pattern of which is now exhibited.

There is an interesting item in the exhibit, viz., the first few numbers of the *Silk-Weaver's Journal*, published in 1837.

The Honiton Lace Guild, Honiton.

President: H.R.H. The DUCHESS OF YORK. *Vice-President:* The DUCHESS OF BEDFORD. *Secretary:* Mrs. BERNARD. *Manageress:* Mrs. FOWLER.

Collection of Silk Lace of various designs.

Howard & Sons, Ltd., 25 and 27 Berners Street, W.
English made Silks.

Kashmir Silk.

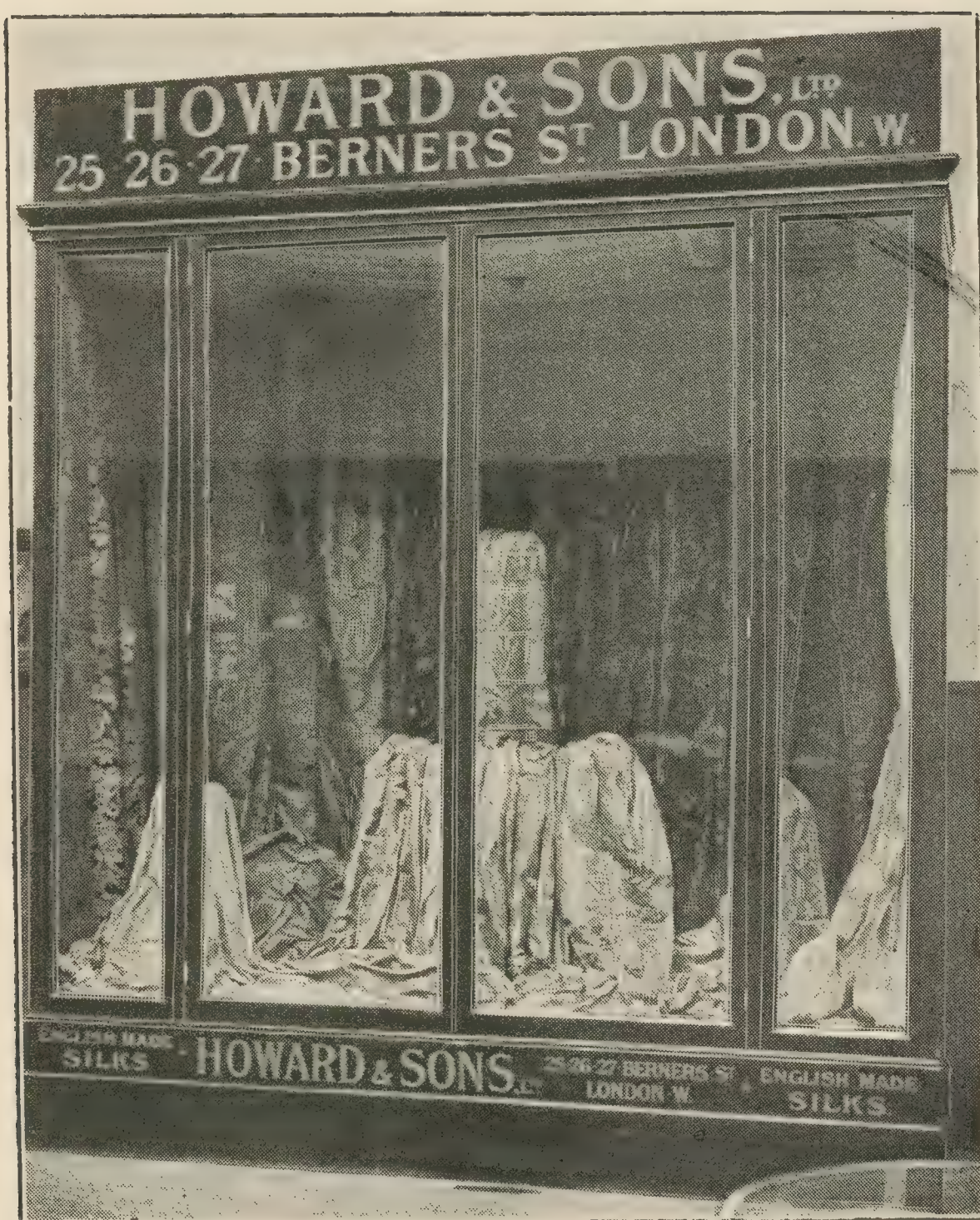
Exhibited by His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Jammu and Kashmir, Kashmir, India.

Raw-Silk, Organzine, and Tram, "in-gum," undyed.

Figured and Plain Brocades, Brocatelles, Damasks, etc., all manufactured from the raw-silk produced in Kashmir, in 1898 and 1899, for Upholstery, Decorative, and Dress purposes, in English, Indian, Italian, Venetian, and French styles and designs. The silk dyed with pure and unweighted dyes by Messrs. Joshua Wardle & Sons, Silk Dyers, Leek, Staffordshire, and woven by Messrs. Warner & Sons, of Braintree and Spitalfields.

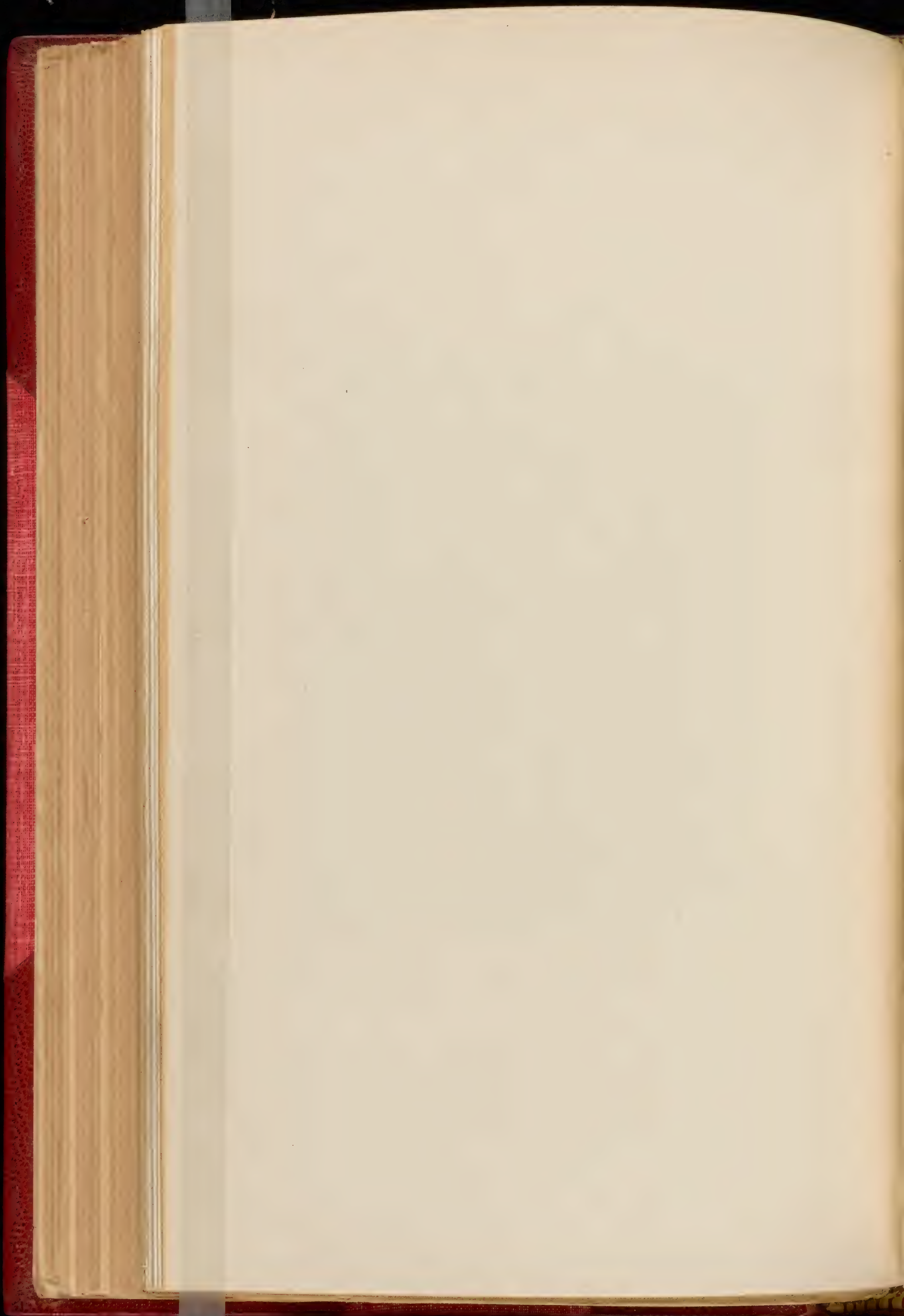
This most interesting Case of Kashmir produced Silk is illustrative of the successful attempt within the last four years to introduce Sericulture into Kashmir, the climate of which is extremely favourable both for the cultivation of the silkworm and the mulberry upon which it feeds, the mulberry being indigenous and very abundant in this State.

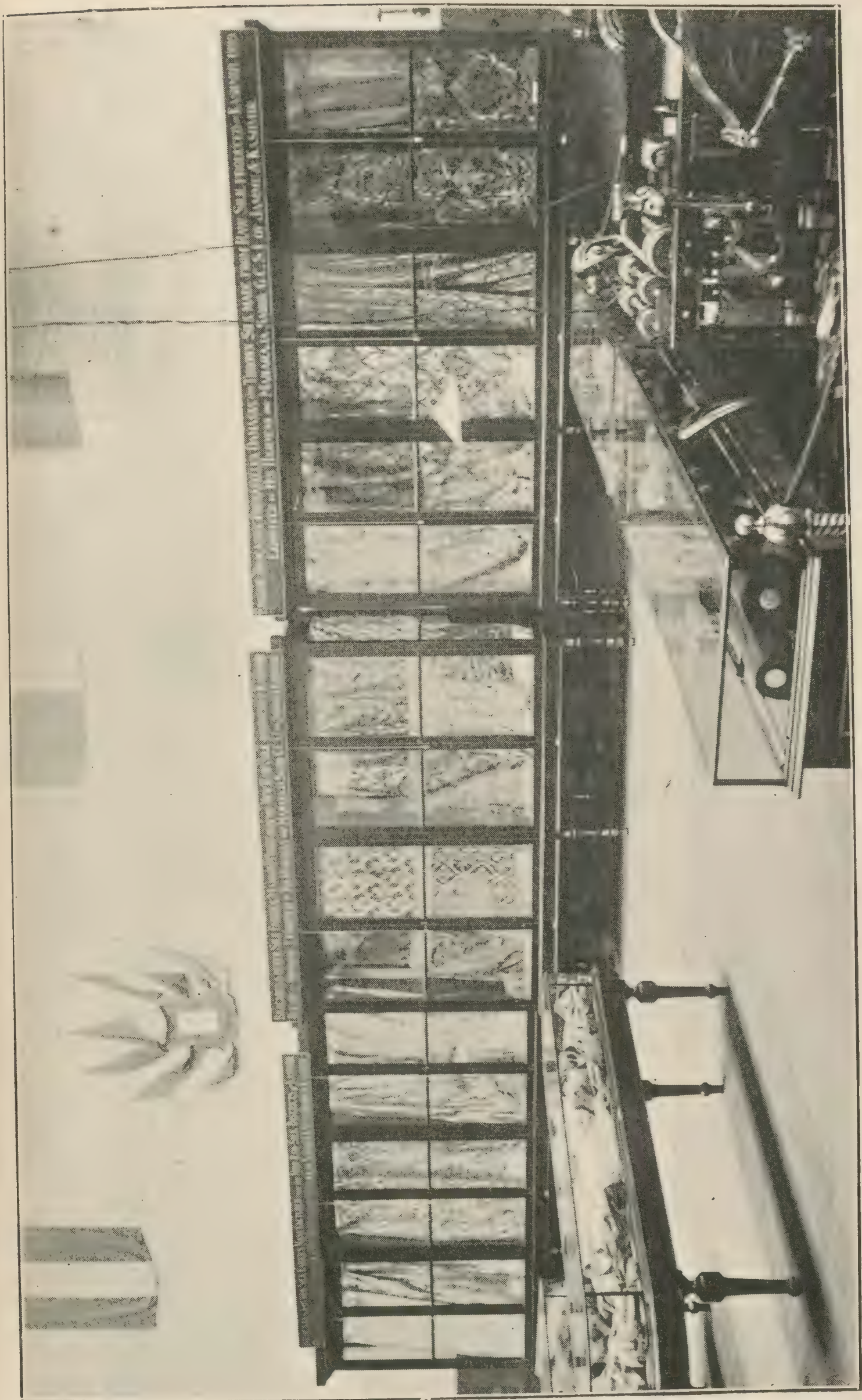
The possibility of a future for this Industry in Kashmir was first suggested to the Government of India by Sir Thomas Wardle, President of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland in 1891, in a letter from him to Sir Arthur Godley, Under Secretary of State for India, the result of which was that in 1894 a few pounds of Kashmir raw-silk were sent over to England by Mr. R. Mukerji, who then had charge of the experimental work. In a letter addressed to Sir George Birdwood, of the India Office, London, by Sir T. Wardle on the 21st February, 1894, he wrote as follows: "I propose if this eight pounds of Kashmir raw-silk comes in time to have some of it manufactured into silk fabrics and exhibited at the National Silk Textile Exhibition

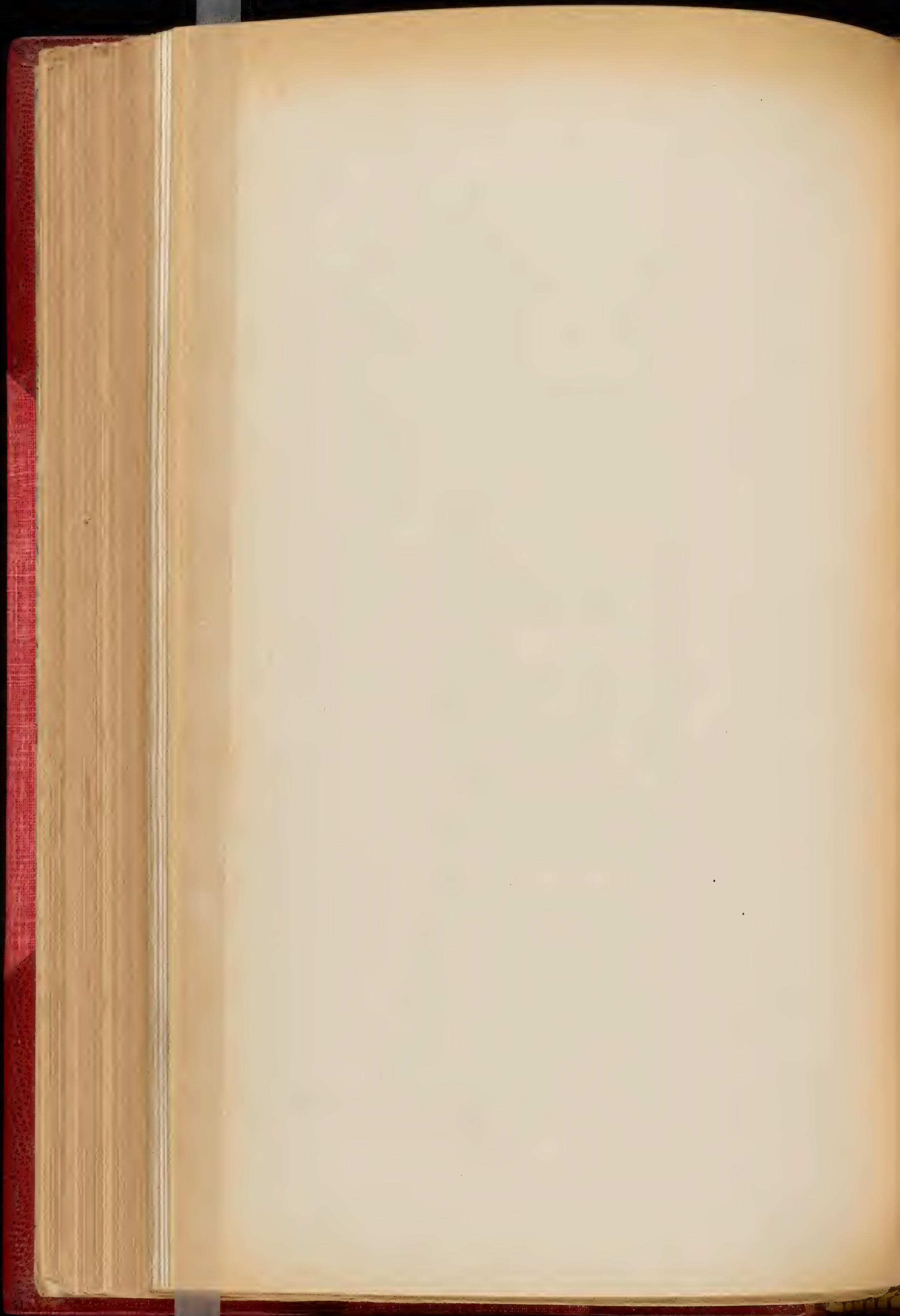


HOWARD & SONS, LTD.
25 26 27 BERNERS ST LONDON W.

ENGLISH MADE SILKS - HOWARD & SONS, LTD. 25 26 27 BERNERS ST LONDON W. - ENGLISH MADE SILKS







at Stafford House, as the first fabrics made of silk grown in Kashmir. I have a deep conviction that the future of the silk industry in Kashmir will be of great importance, and that if the Maharajah of Kashmir thinks favourably of the idea, Kashmir may soon become one of the greatest centres in the world for Sericulture. I ask for your earnest co-operation in this matter." This silk was manufactured into brocade by Messrs. Warner and Sons, of Spitalfields and Braintree, and exhibited at the National Silk Textile Exhibition at Stafford House, London, in 1894. It was shown by Sir Thomas Wardle to the Queen, and to the Prince and Princess of Wales, who evinced much interest in it.

In July, 1895, some further samples of Kashmir raw-silk were brought over to London, on behalf of the Kashmir Durbar, to Sir George Birdwood, of the India Office, and by him forwarded to Sir T. Wardle, for a report as to quality, etc. Sir T. Wardle's report was sent to the Government of India on the 5th December, 1895, by Sir George Birdwood. In it Sir T. Wardle advised that the stock of raw-silk retained by the Durbar, pending the examination of the samples sent over, should be shipped direct to London, and sold there, and on the 29th November, 1895, Mr. Mukerji wrote to Sir George Birdwood that, under the orders of the Durbar, sixteen cases containing sixteen bales of raw-silk had been addressed to him for sale in London. These cases were received on the 28th January, 1896, and samples were at once forwarded to Sir T. Wardle for distribution amongst silk manufacturers, merchants, etc. This was done, and the various reports on the raw-silk were very satisfactory.

In February, 1897, Sir T. Wardle received a communication from the Under Secretary of State for India with reference to the further development of Sericulture in Kashmir, who requested him to have a consultation with Sir George Birdwood on the subject. The outcome of this was that Sir T. Wardle was sent by the Government of India in June, 1897, to select the best races of silkworm eggs, to study the subject in the South of France and Italy, and also to purchase the best machinery for reeling cocoons, and to endeavour to find out a suitable person to direct the Sericultural operations in Kashmir, as it was found necessary to engage the skilled services of a European. Sir T. Wardle suggested, for the Directorship of Sericulture, Mr.

C. B. Walton, who had had twenty years' valuable experience in the Surdah filature in Bengal and could speak the language, and who was then living at Mussoorie. He was at once appointed, and still holds—since 1897—this important office, and the appointment is a very happy one. He has had built by the Durbar five factories for cocoon-reeling, each 425 feet long. He will have 1,100 bassines at work this year, and will employ 4,500 men in breeding as soon as the warm weather commences. Many thousand men besides these are employed to prepare and bring the mulberry leaf to the worms, &c., and from 3,500 to 4,000 additional native men are reeling the cocoons.

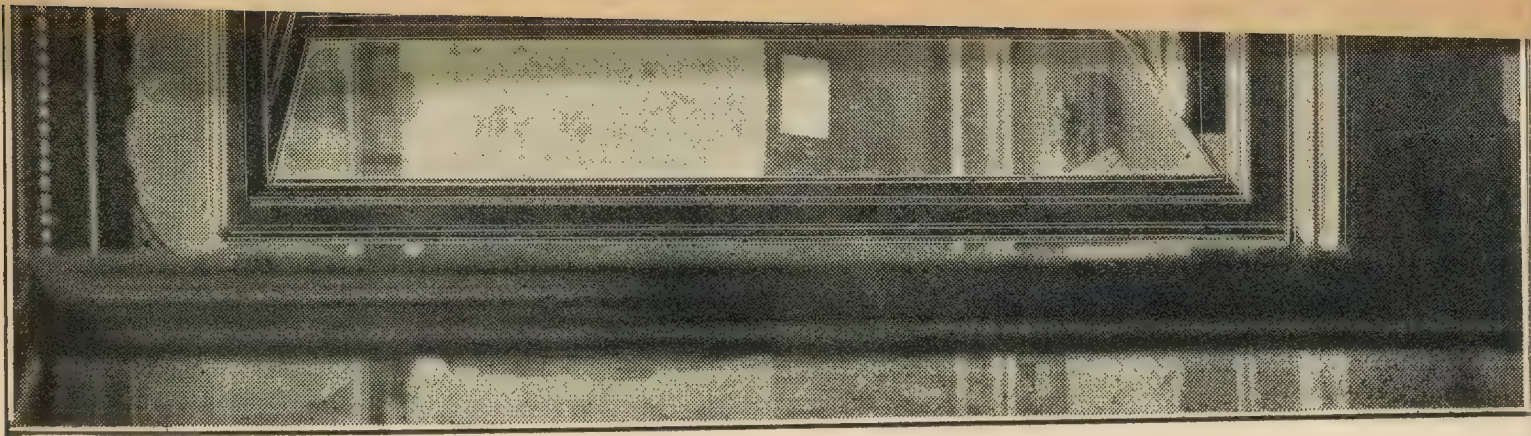
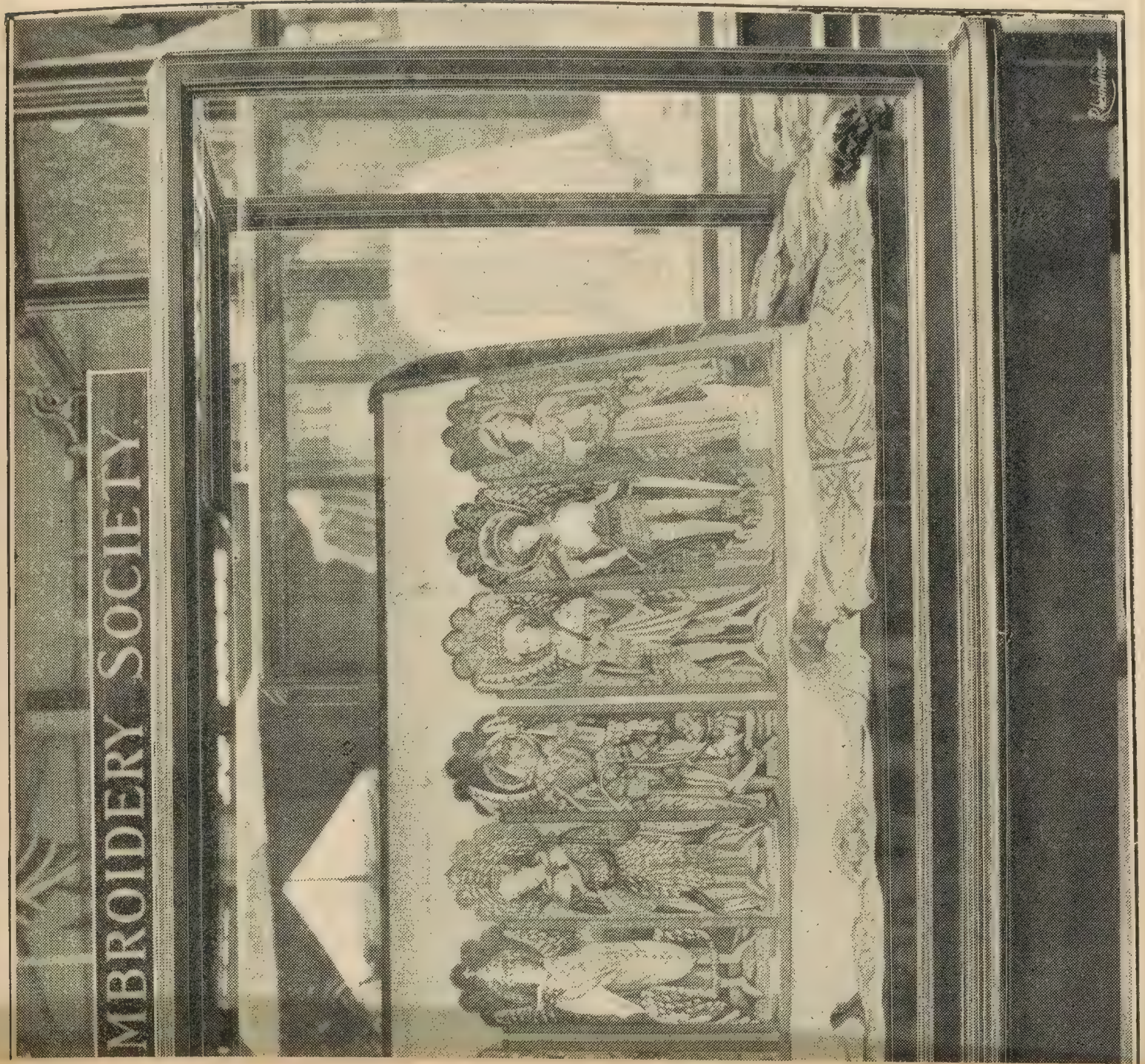
At first £500 worth of silkworm eggs were purchased by him in France and Italy. This purchase proved so successful that the next year he received instructions from the Kashmir Durbar to purchase £1,500 worth of eggs; this was in turn again successful, and last year no less a quantity than 19,000 ounces of eggs, value £3,040, were purchased from France. The actual produce of cocoons from this purchase will be 12,000 maunds, or 895,969 lbs., and of raw-silk 1,000 maunds, or 74,664 lbs. One pound of cocoons yields one ounce six drs. of raw-silk, which is about the normal production.

The success of the rearing and breeding of silkworms from this purchase of eggs has proved so great that orders have arrived this summer for the purchase of 25,000 ounces. This quantity will cost £4,000, and upon the basis of last year's produce the out-turn next year will be 1,315 maunds, or 98,242 lbs.

The raw-silk which was sent to England last year was about 300 bales, or 42,900 lbs., which found purchasers at 16s. 9d. per lb. The total value of this would be £35,928 15s., and in addition there would be the waste-silk resulting from the reeling of the cocoons, the proportion of which is about one-fourth. The current price for good waste-silk this year is 3s. per lb., making an additional total of £1,608 6s.

Owing to more trained manipulative skill on the part of the cocoon-reelers, the raw-silk this year will approximate, if not equal, that of Italy and France, and consequently command a higher price than last year.

The present growth of the mulberry in Kashmir available for silkworm culture is calculated to be sufficient to produce annually fifty



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ADDENDUM.

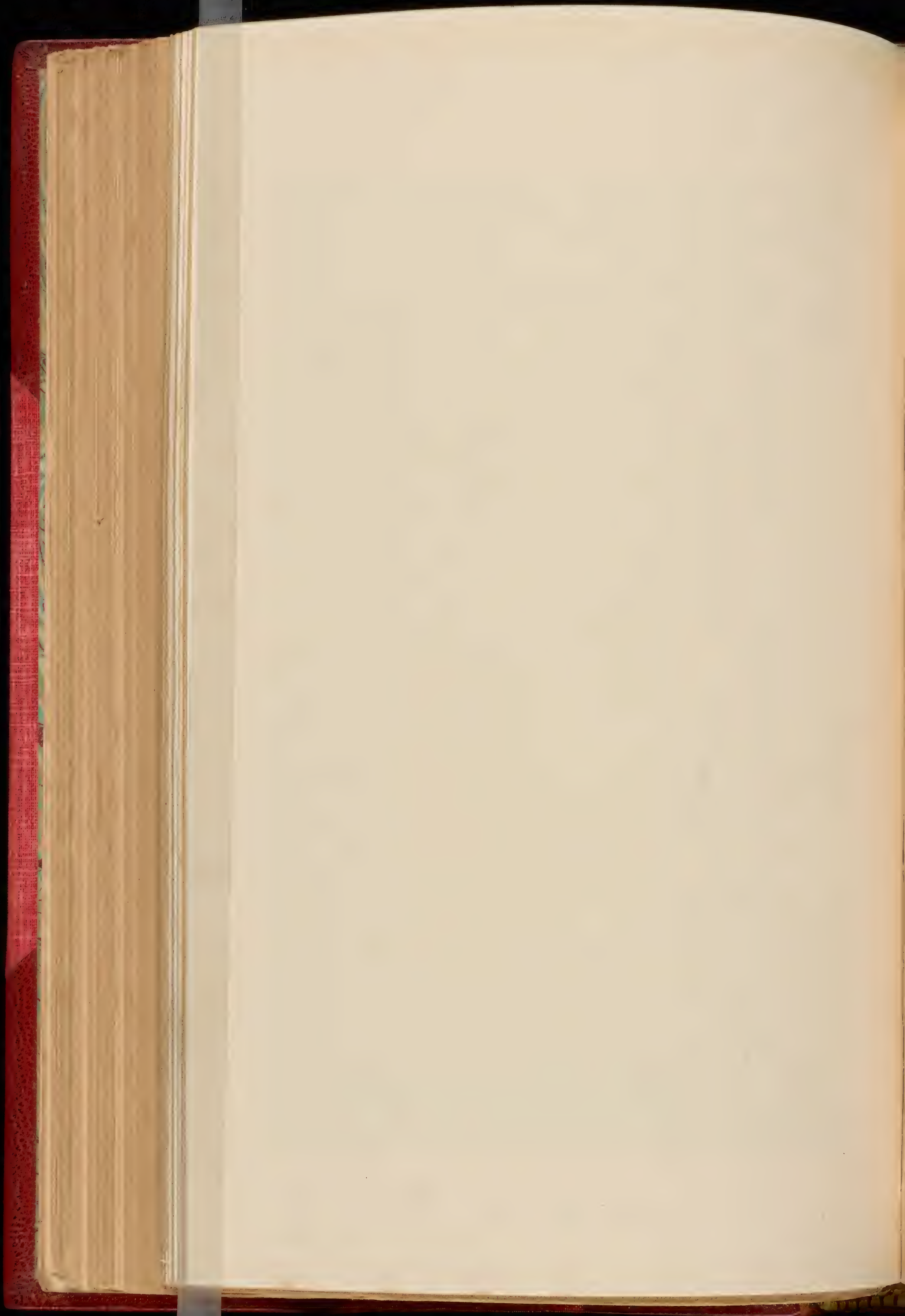
Page 24, Paragraph 4.—Three years ago, when Mr. Walton arrived in Kashmir, the out-turn of silk was at that time only some 10 to 12 maunds, or 720 to 864 lbs., per annum.

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LEEK EMBROIDERY SOCIETY





lakhs worth of silk. But systematic mulberry cultivation is being considered, such as is practised in France and Italy, when, if adopted, no doubt the area will be extended, the production of raw-silk greatly increased, and a valuable and important industry consolidated in the beautiful climate of Kashmir. Reckoning the rupee at 2s., which is what it is worth in India, this estimated would mean £500,000 worth; but in England it is only worth 1s. 4d., and the amount, even if calculated at this sum, would be £333,333 6s. 8d. worth per annum. So that it may be safely assumed the outlook for the production of raw-silk in Kashmir is of a very encouraging nature.

The Kerry Knitting Co., Tralee.

1. Ladies' Silk Combinations for morning and evening wear.
2. " " Slip Bodices.
3. " " Vests (shaped).
4. " " Wraps.
5. " " Drawers.
6. " " Hose, embroidered and plain.
7. " Underwear and Hose, in blended silk and wool.
8. " " " " in pure wool fine cashmere.
9. Gentlemen's Spun Silk Vests, Pants and Half Hose.
10. " " Silk and Wool Combinations, Pants, Vests and Half Hose.
11. " " Pure Wool Underwear and Hose.
12. Children's Combinations, Sleeping Suits, Petticoats and Pilches, Hose, &c., &c., in silk and wool and pure wool.

Kipling, Pain & Co., 112 Fore Street, London, E.C.

(See Messrs. A. Coke & Son's Exhibit.)

Leek Embroidery Society, St. Edward Street, Leek, Staffordshire.

President: Lady WARDLE.

1. The Nine Orders of Angels, embroidered in silk in colours, as represented on the 14th century painted screen of Southwold Church, Suffolk, arranged in three groups:

GROUP I.

Three Councillors of the Most High.

Seraphin	or	Seraphim.
Cerubini	or	Cherubim.
Throni	or	Thrones.

LEEK EMBROIDERY SOCIETY—*continued.*

GROUP II.

Three Governors who rule the Stars and regulate the Universe.

Dominia	or	Dominations.
Virtutes	or	Virtues.
Potestates	or	Powers.

GROUP III.

Three Messengers of God's Will.

Principatus	or	Principalities.
Archangeli	or	Archangels.
Angeli	or	Angels.

2. Embroidered Stole with Figures, worked by Mrs. Worthington, Stockwell House, Leek; designed by Thomas Wardle, junr. It is embroidered on both sides, which is unusual for a stole. The property of the Vicar of All Saints, Leek.

3. White Stole, embroidered on ends only; designed by Thomas Wardle, junr.; worked by the Leek Embroidery Society.

4. Green Chalice Veil and Burse, the design of the late Edmund Sedding, Esq., worked by Miss Lydia Wardle, Leek. The property of the old Parish Church, Leek.

5. Nightdress Case, lily design, by Thomas Wardle, junr.

6. Handkerchief Case, worked on Tussur Silk in Indian "Bengal" (cultivated) embroidery silks, rose design.

7. Photograph Frame on Tussur silk, worked in Bengal silks.

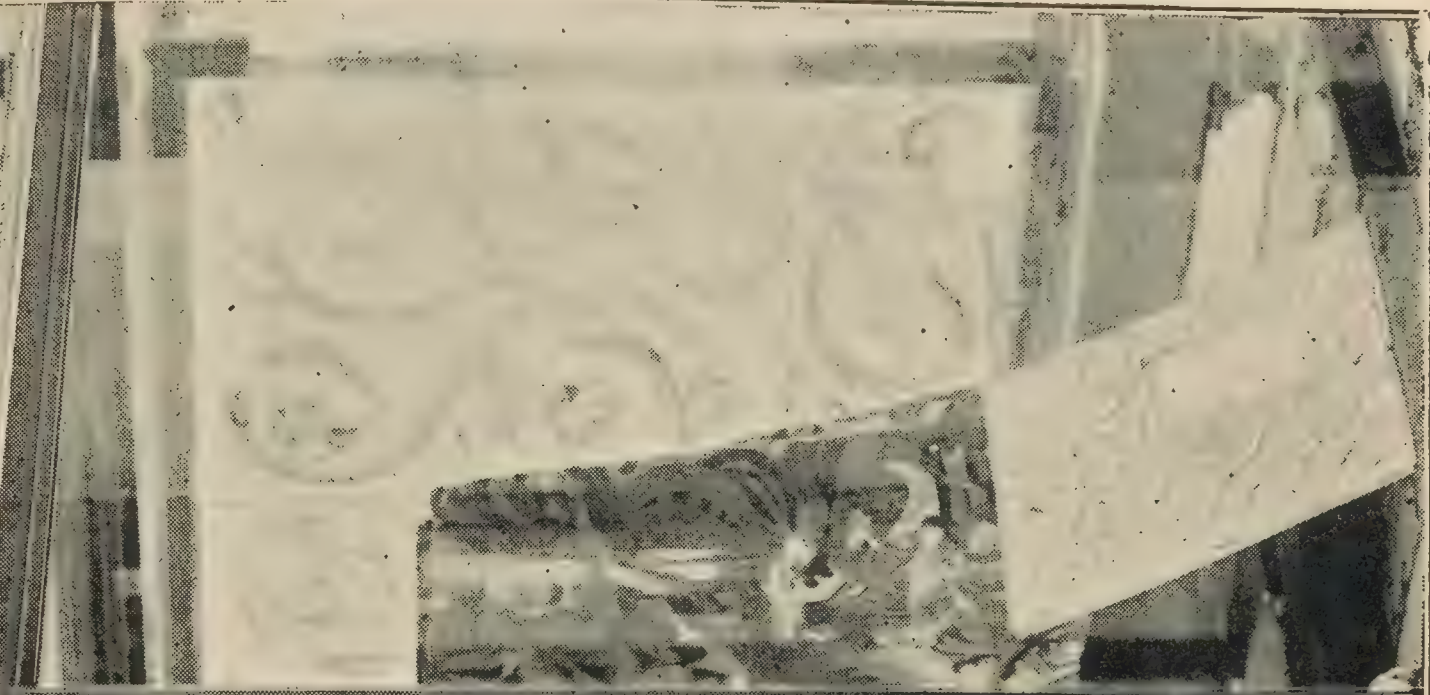
8. Sample of Embroidery on blue challet, worked entirely in Indian (wild) Tussur silks. The design is of the "Queen Anne" period, by Thomas Wardle, junr.

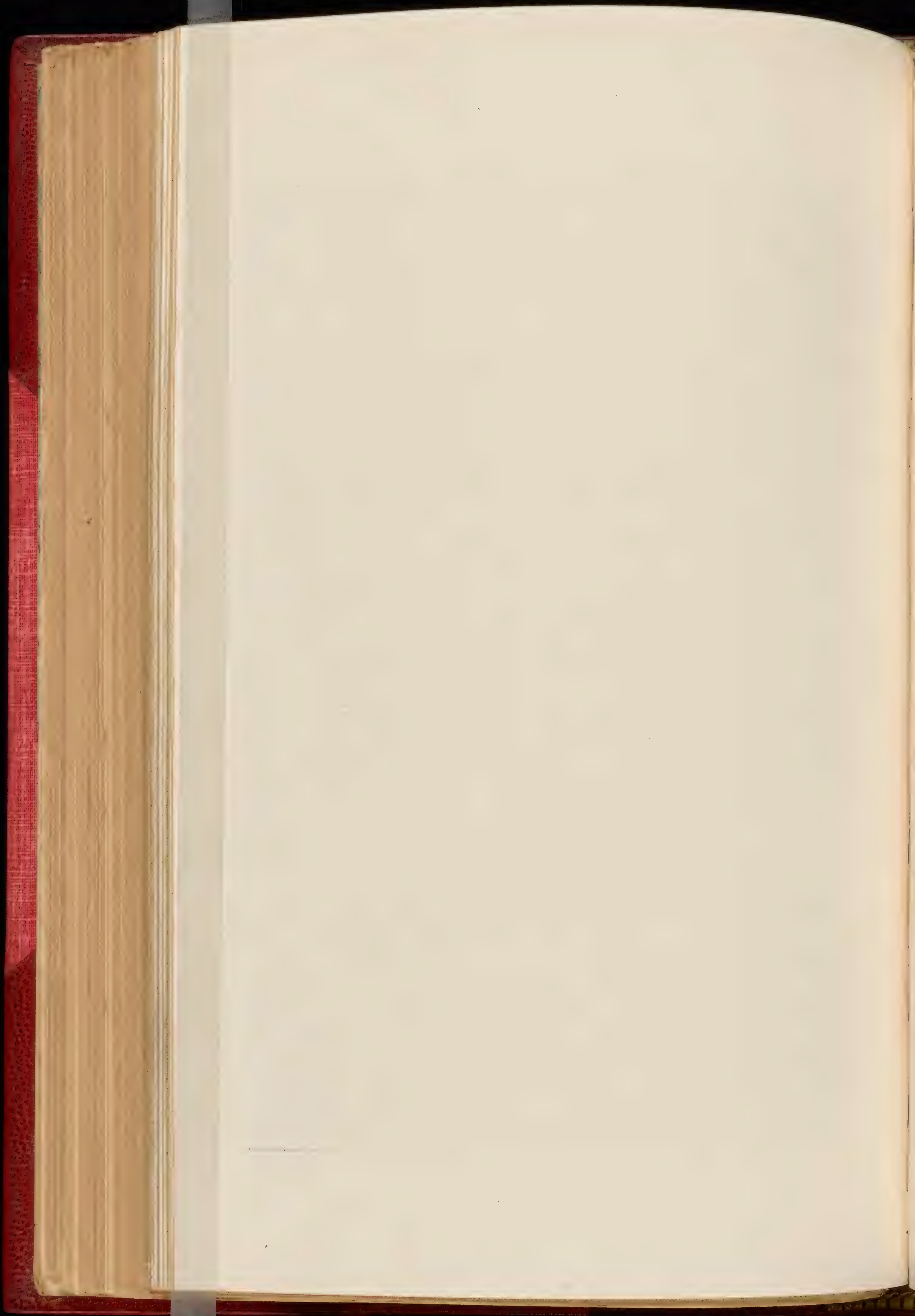
9. Sofa or Chair Back, with embroidered border.

10. Sample of Embroidery on challet, in Tussur silks with gold thread, the "Ajanta" design. Copied from the Ajanta Caves, India, and arranged for printing and embroidery by C. Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E.

11 and 12. Small drawing-room Pincushions.

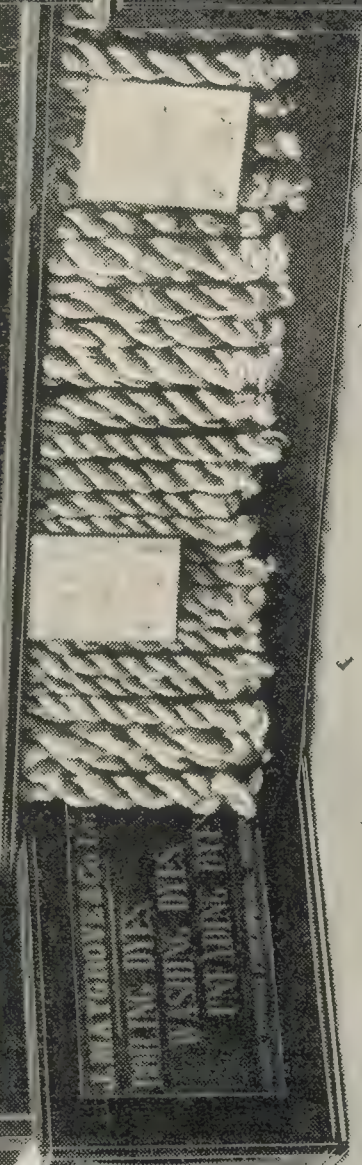
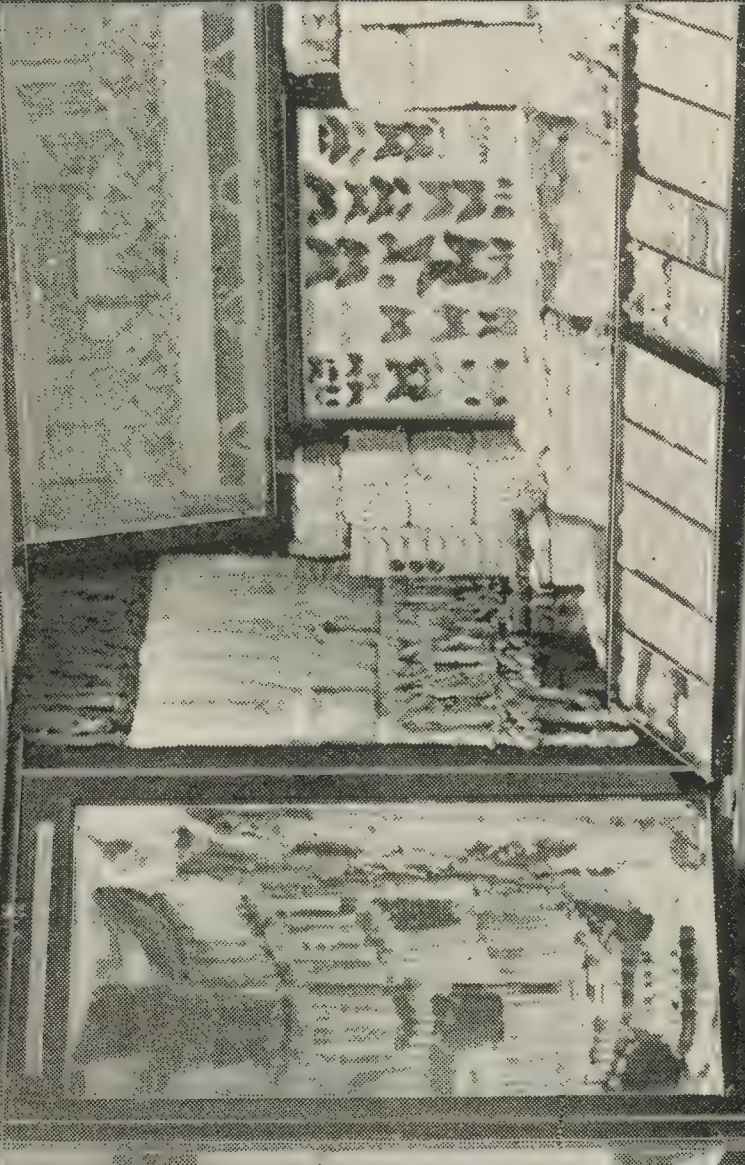
LEEK EMBROIDERY SOCIETY. LEEK EMBROIDERY SOCIETY.



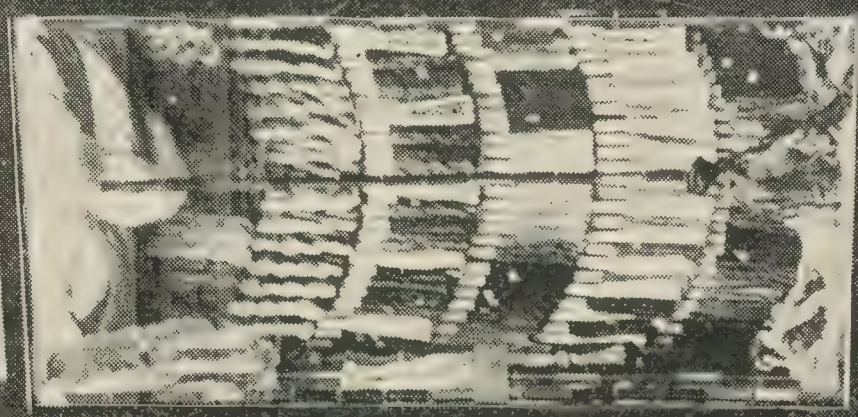


SILK THROWS

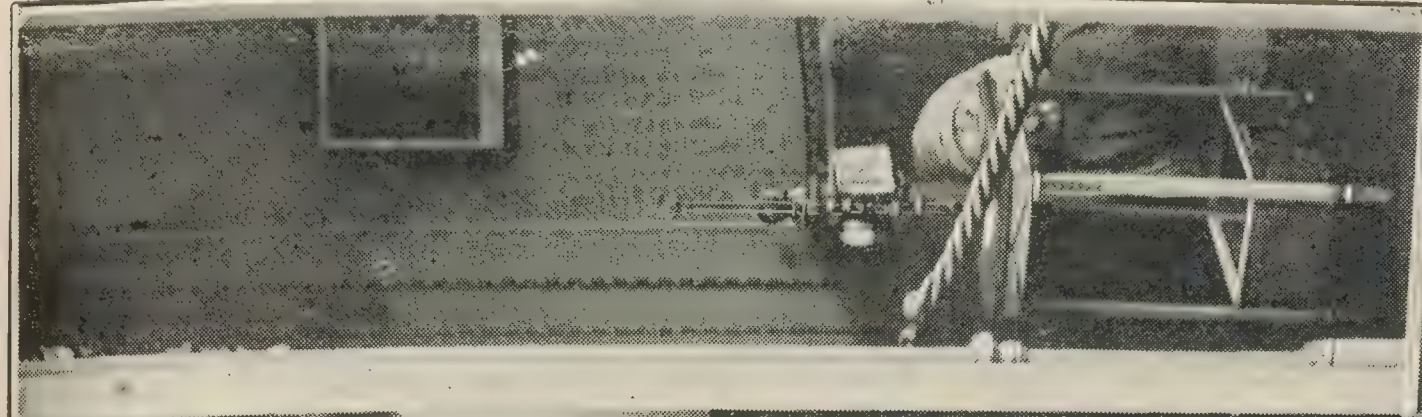
MAYGROVE MANUFACTURERS

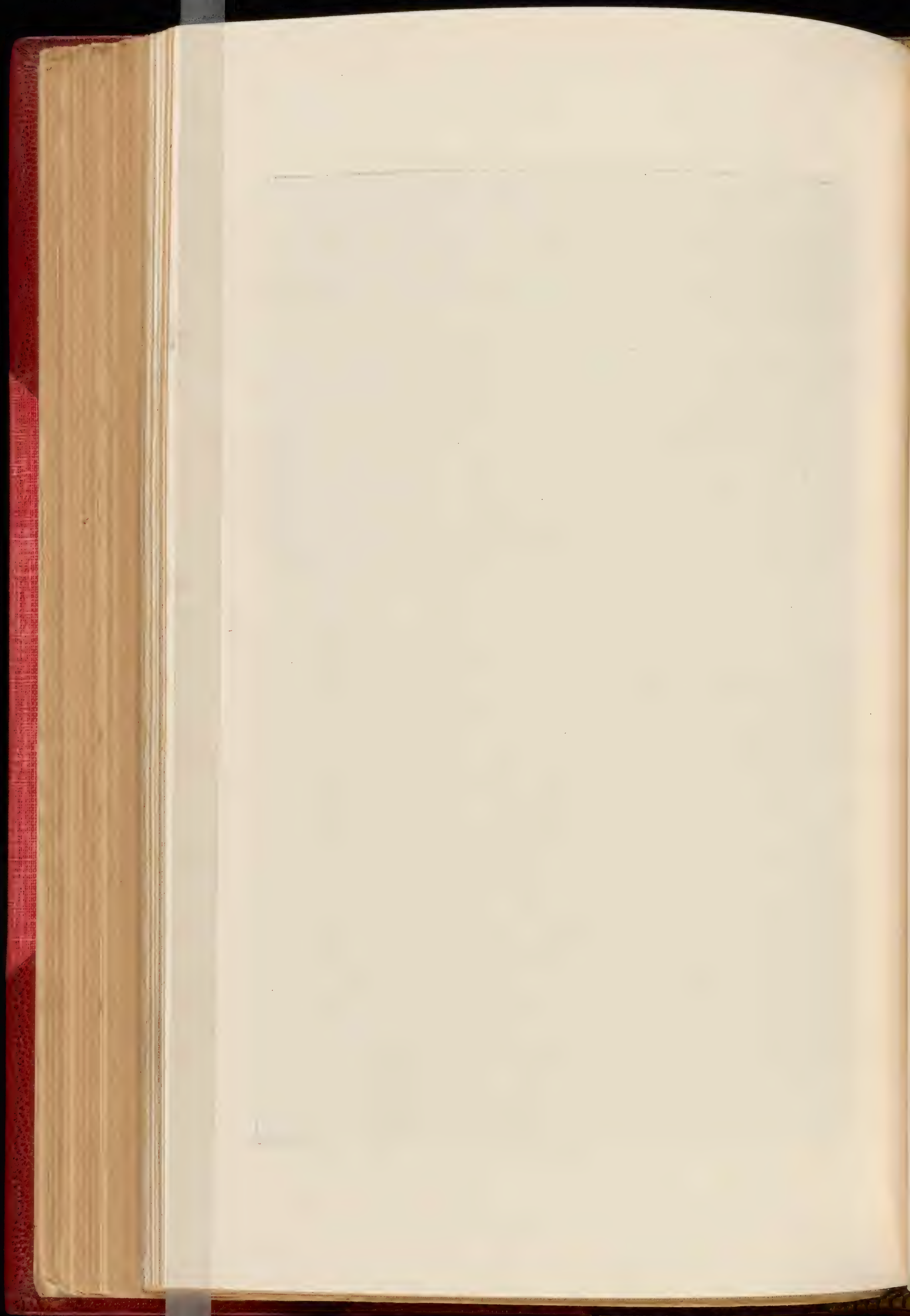


J. MAYGROVE & CO. LTD.
DYEING, DYING,
WASHING, DRESSING,
FINISHING, ETC.

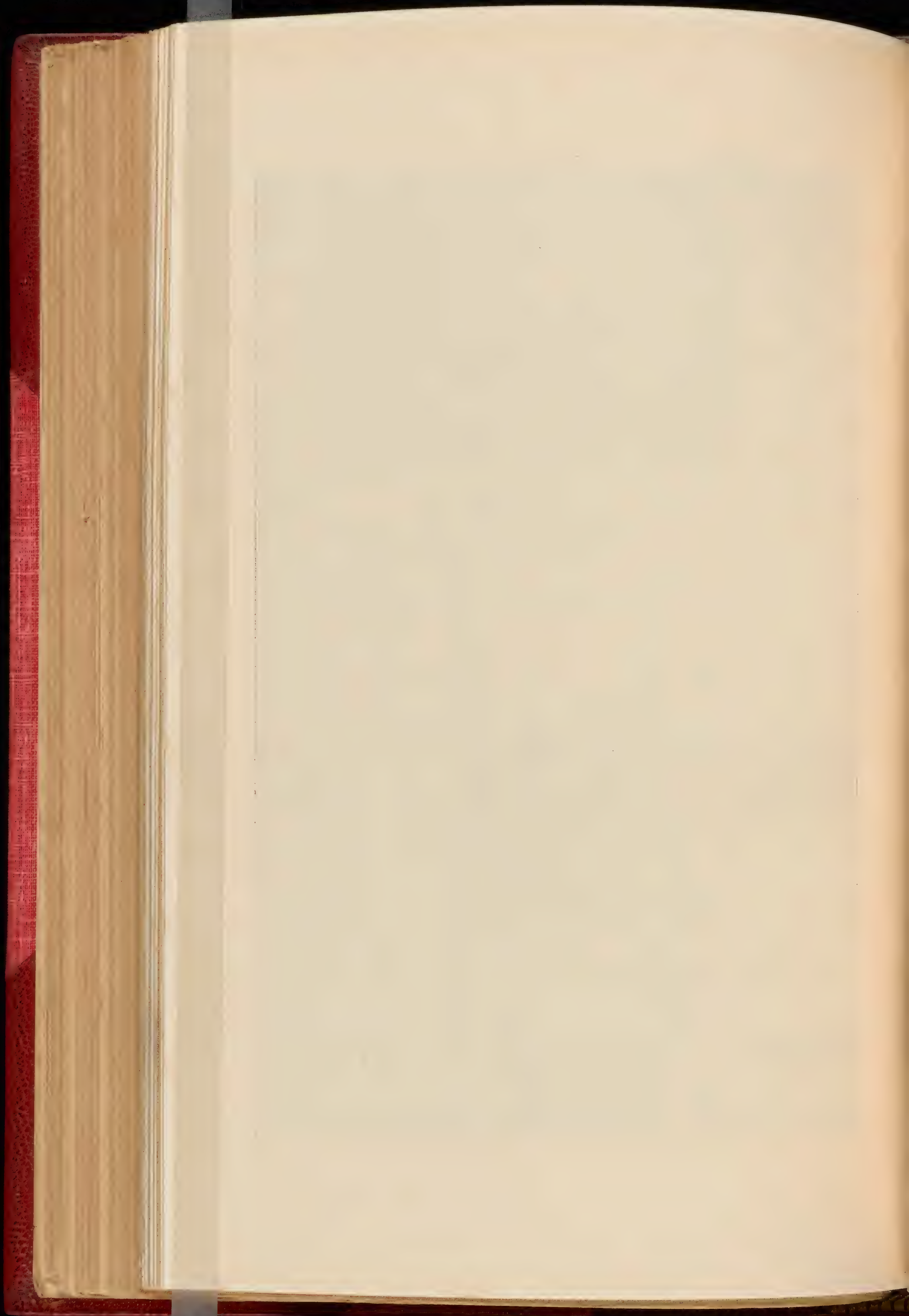


J. MAYGROVE & CO. LTD.
MANUFACTURERS
HAND & MACHINE
EMBROIDERY SILKS









T. G. Litchfield, 3 Bruton Street, Bond Street, W.

221. Corner of a Lady's Bedroom in the Louis XVI style.

The room is hung with English-made Rose du Barri watered silk, and the panelling is a pale shade of green with carved and gilt enrichments, the carving of which is very beautifully executed.

The furniture consists of a very pretty bed in the same colours upholstered with English silk cushions, and some furniture *en suite*, with a gilt screen in the background.

Altogether the style of this exhibit is very good, and marks an advance in the art of bedroom furnishing, or perhaps we should say, a reversion to the best examples of the olden time.

J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., 51 & 52 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

A comprehensive assortment of silks, dyed and undyed, including all the usual items used by ladies in art needlework, set out in numerous ranges of shades in boiling dyes, unfading and washing dyes. The dyed section also comprises specimens of Machine Sewing Silks, Buttonhole Twists, Floss, Fringeing Silks, and the numerous descriptions of silk used for manufacturing purposes. A complete range of specimens showing the various stages through which waste silk has to pass before it is perfected as Spun Silk for spinning and weaving. A collection of silkworm moths and a large assortment of cocoons from which the various classes of silk are produced. Thrown silks—Trams, Organzines, Sewings, etc., are shown in bulk. As an example of what has been attained in silk weaving a specimen is shown of Leonardo Da Vinci's masterpiece, "The Last Supper," woven throughout in Italian silk—a triumph of weaving. Visitors will thus be able to trace the history of silk step by step, from the moth up to its use in high-class weaving.

R. Mitchell & Co., Limited, 10 Parliament Street, Dublin.

1. Figured Terry Poplins for Curtains and Furniture Coverings.
2. Figured Terry Poplin Drapery, trimmed with fringe, rope and tassels.
3. Figured Terry Poplin Curtain, edged with silk rope.
4. Figured Terry Poplin Curtain, edged with silk and wool fringe.
5. Curtain Looping Tassels.
6. Upholstery Ropes, Fringes and Tassels.

Pim Brothers & Co., Dublin and London.

Exhibit of Irish Poplins.

1. BLACK IRISH POPLINS—"Empress," "Extra Rich," and "Albany Cord" qualities.

2. COLOURED IRISH POPLINS—"Regina," "Royal," "Empress," "Extra Rich" and "Duchess" qualities.

3. CLAN TARTAN IRISH POPLINS—"Bruce," "Royal Stewart," "Victoria," "Dress Gordon," "Forbes," "Dress 42nd," "Scott," "Shepherd," "Macneil," "Macbeth," "Napier" and "Anderson" Tartans.

IRISH POPLIN NECKWEAR for ladies and gentlemen.

A duplicate exhibit of Pim Brothers & Co.'s Irish Poplins is on view at the Paris Exhibition, 1900.

Robinson & Millington, 2 Milton Buildings, Watling Street, E.C., and Patricroft Silk Mill, Manchester.

(See D. H. Evans & Co.'s Exhibit, page 20).

The Royal Irish School of Art Embroidery, 20 Lincoln Place, Dublin.

President: The COUNTESS OF MAYO.

Manager: Miss BERESFORD.

Quilt on Satin, design adapted from an Italian tapestry quilt in possession of Mrs. Herbert Jekyll; worked in floss silks.

Quilt in Crewel Wool on linen, kale leaf design, Tudor period.

Book Cover on Parchment, worked in fine silks; designed by Kate Greenaway.

Blotter on Parchment, natural poppies.

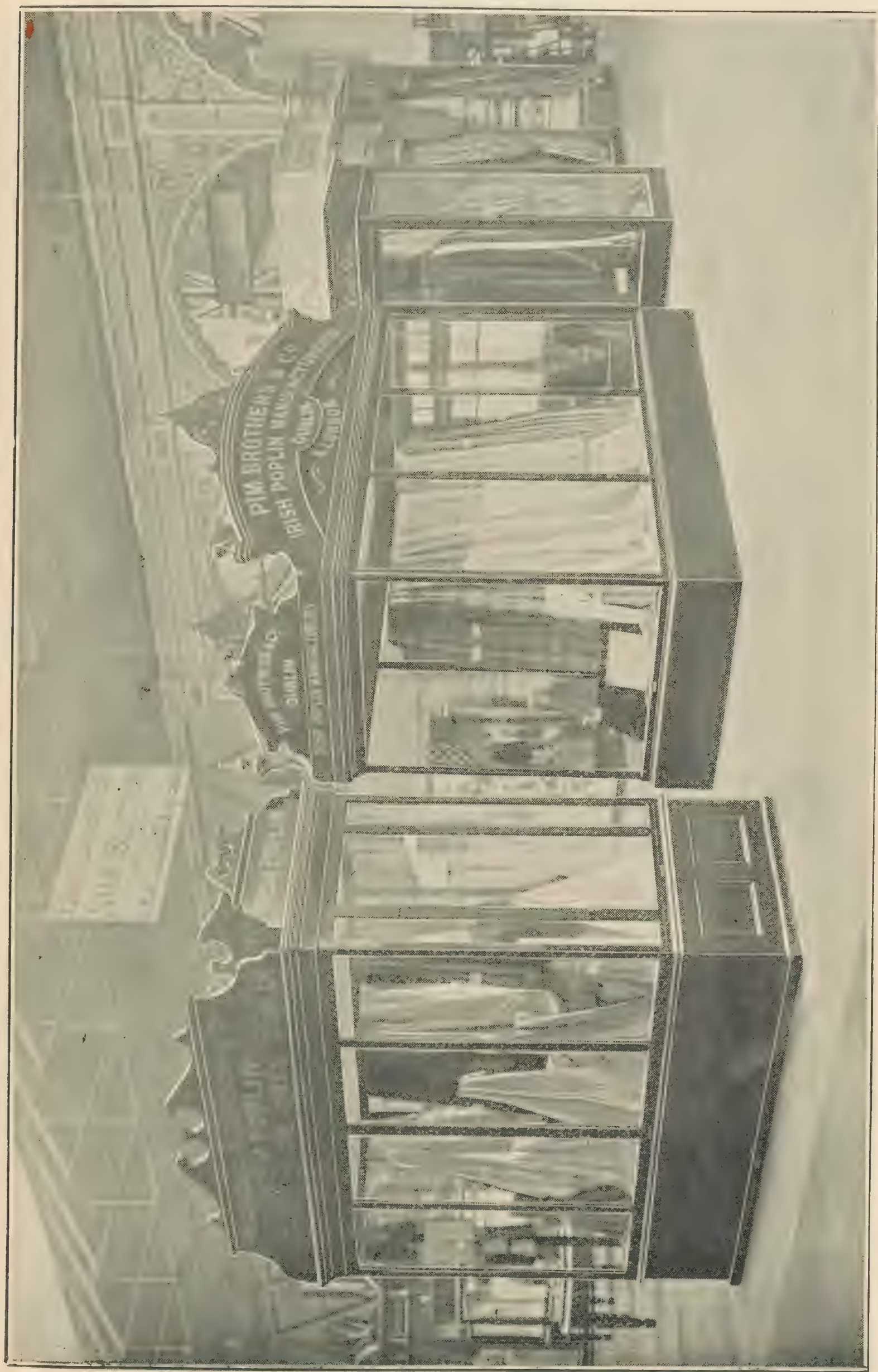
A Burse Cover, embroidered in fine gold; Italian method.

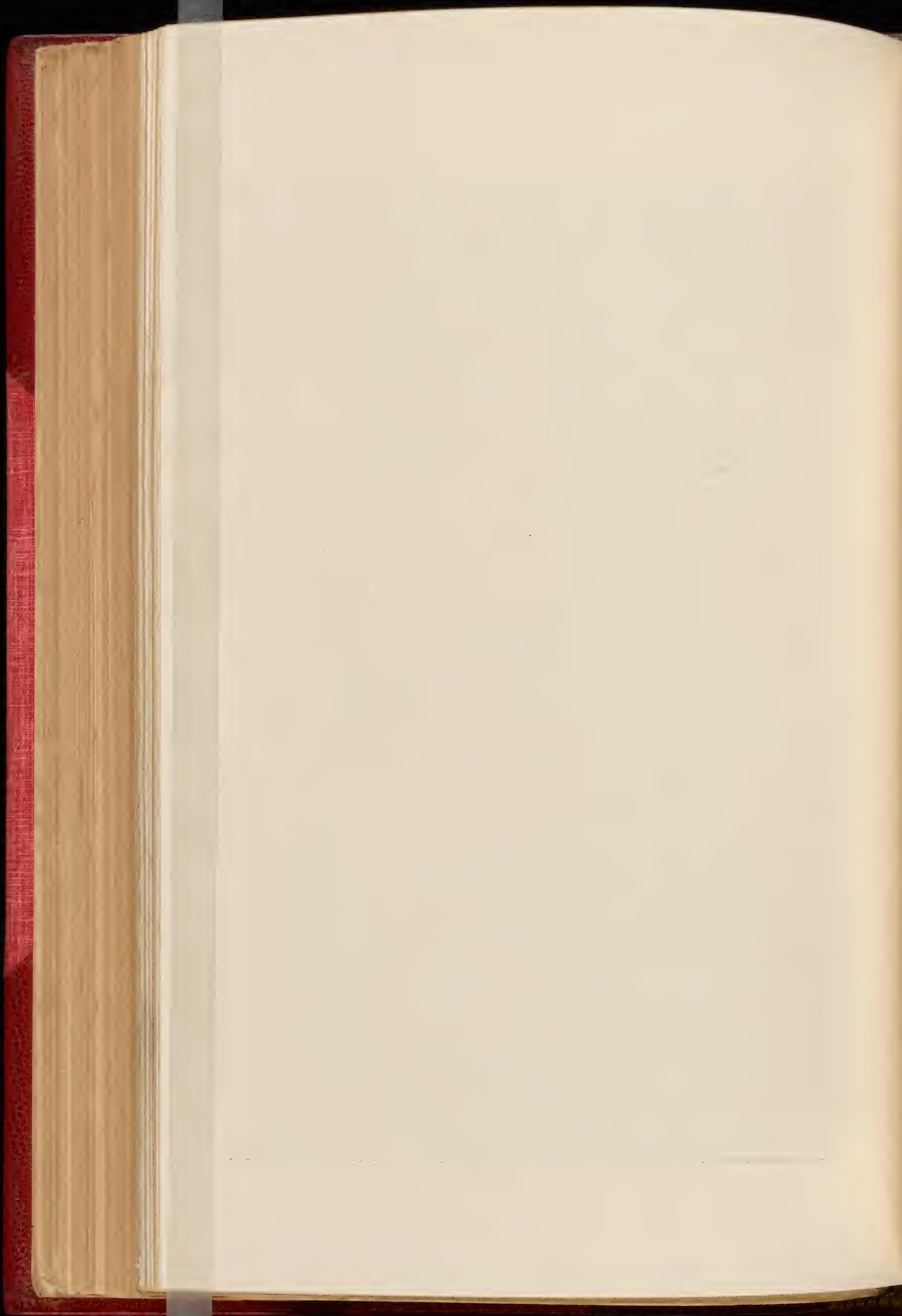
Miss Alice M. Sandbrook, Oak Lodge, Edgware.

Art Needlework, consisting of 1 Stole, 1 Fan, and 2 Panels.

Smyth & Co., Ltd., 3 and 4 Milk Street, E.C., and 37 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

EXHIBIT OF BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY in Cotton, Cashmere, Lisle Thread, and Silk, and Ladies' Underwear, manufactured by Smyth and Co.,



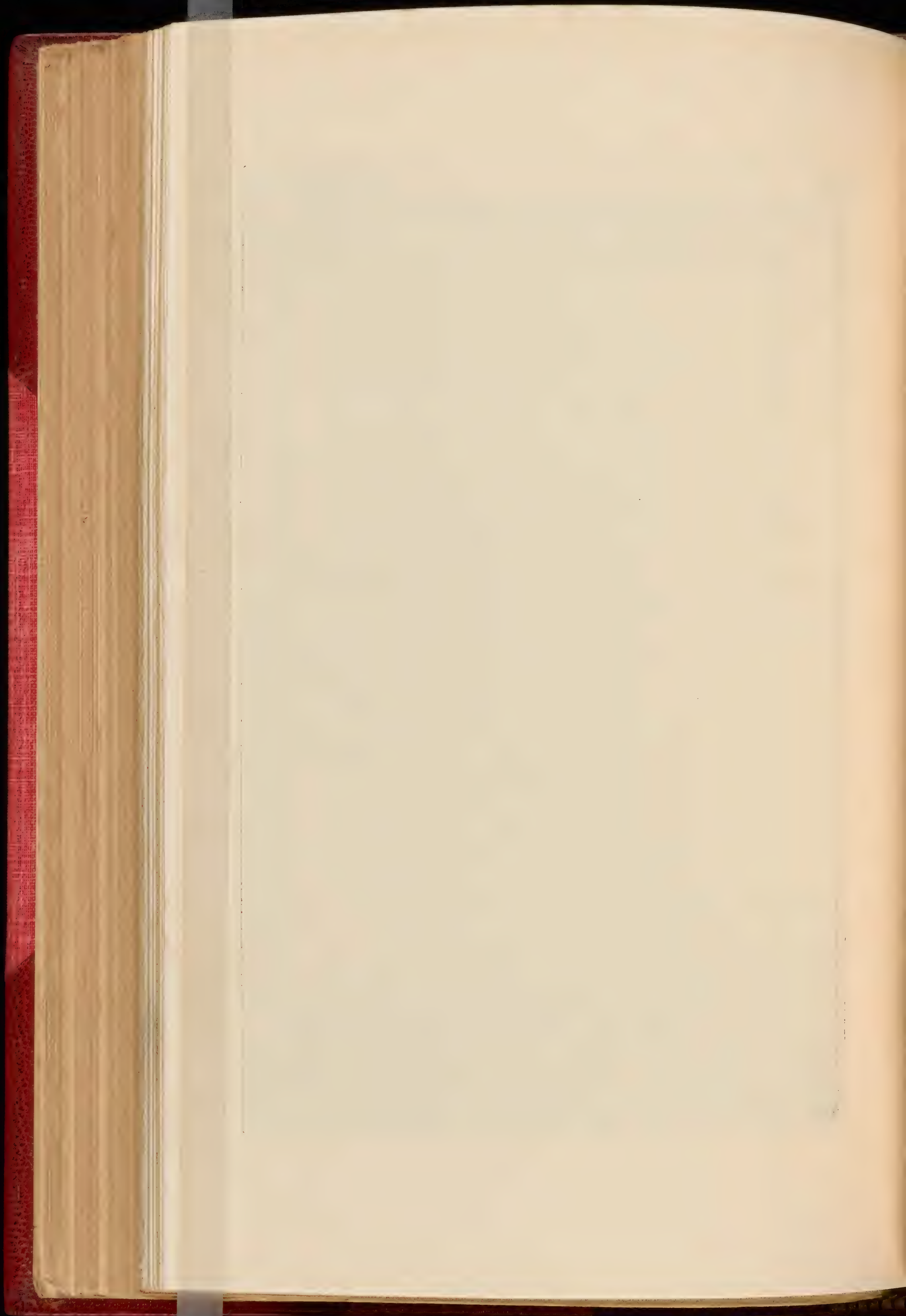


ROYAL IRISH SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK



1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

EEK EMB



Ltd., at Balbriggan, Ireland; including many exquisite examples of Irish hand embroidery, also productions of the finest specimens in cotton, cashmere and silk hose made.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE.—Black cotton hose, white gusseted feet, embroidered. Black cotton hose, embroidered fronts. Black and tan cotton hose, embroidered clocks. Black and tan 6/3 ribbed cotton hose.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CASHMERE HOSE.—Black and tan cashmere hose, embroidered clocks. Black and tan cashmere hose, embroidered fronts. Black cashmere hose, embroidered clocks (finest made).

LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.—Black Lisle thread, embroidered clocks. Black Lisle thread, embroidered fronts. Tan 1/1 ribbed shot white silk.

LADIES' PURE SILK HOSE.—Black, pure silk hose, embroidered clocks. Black, pure silk hose, embroidered fronts. Black, pure silk hose, lace open work fronts. Black spun silk hose, embroidered fronts.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.—Natural wool combinations. Flaxonia (all pure linen) combinations. Pure Indian cashmere combinations.

Also specimens of Gentlemen's Embroidered Half-hose.

St. Joseph's Orphanage and Industrial School, Dundalk, co. Louth.

1 Embroidered Cloth of Silver Stole, 1 Silk Stole, and 1 Embroidered Silk Table Centre.

Indian Tussur Silk Exhibit.

TUSSUR SILK VELVET.—This was made in Krefeld in 1872 under the direction of Sir Thomas Wardle.

It was the earliest application of Tussur Silk for pile fabrics, and was first utilised commercially as plush for Tussur "Seal Cloth" by Mr. Bottrill, of Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield, in 1879, after seeing this specimen in the South Kensington Museum, where it was exhibited at the request of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the late Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Director of the Museum.

Previous to the Paris Exhibition of 1878, Sir Thomas Wardle made some important discoveries in the bleaching and dyeing of

Tussur Silk—the silk of *Antheraea mylitta* of India, known also as Tussore, Tussah, Tasar, from the Hindoo word Tasara, a weaver's shuttle.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales desired him to show the results of these improvements in the Indian Section of the Exposition Universelle of Paris in 1878. They attracted the attention of the Lyons and other manufacturers, who saw a future utilisation of this hitherto comparatively unused silk. At that time it was unregistered in the Lyons Conditioning House, and practically not used in the silk manufactures of Europe. Gradually it was brought into use, and became very much sought after. Its use increased so much that the quantity coming into France was weekly conditioned and regularly registered in the Lyons Conditioning House. The Lyons statistics of the conditioning since 1898 to the present time (June, 1900) are as follows :

		Per week		Per month		Per annum	
		Bales	lbs.	Bales	lbs.	Bales	lbs.
1878
1898	..	74	9,990	321	43,335	3,850	519,750
* 1899	..	109	14,743	473	63,855	5,679	766,645
1900	..	101	13,635	440	59,400	—	—

This is quite irrespective of the extensive use of it in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, England, and America.

Sir Thomas Wardle was also requested by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce shortly after the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to exhibit the results of his researches in the utilisation of this silk, and he, in consequence, arranged a representative collection of the material (raw, dyed, and manufactured) supplied by the Government of India, clearly indicating the improvements in the bleaching and dyeing processes. It was exhibited in the Musée de la Bourse at Lyons, and named the "Wardle Collection," and it remained there for several years. The improved methods were gradually adopted and employed by the Lyons dyers, and the industry speedily grew into the important one which now exists.

David Wansker, 187 Bury New Road, Manchester.

1. Tassels, Rosettes, Shoe-bows, Buckles, etc.
2. Patent Silk Feather Tip, in various designs.
3. Silk Pom-poms.

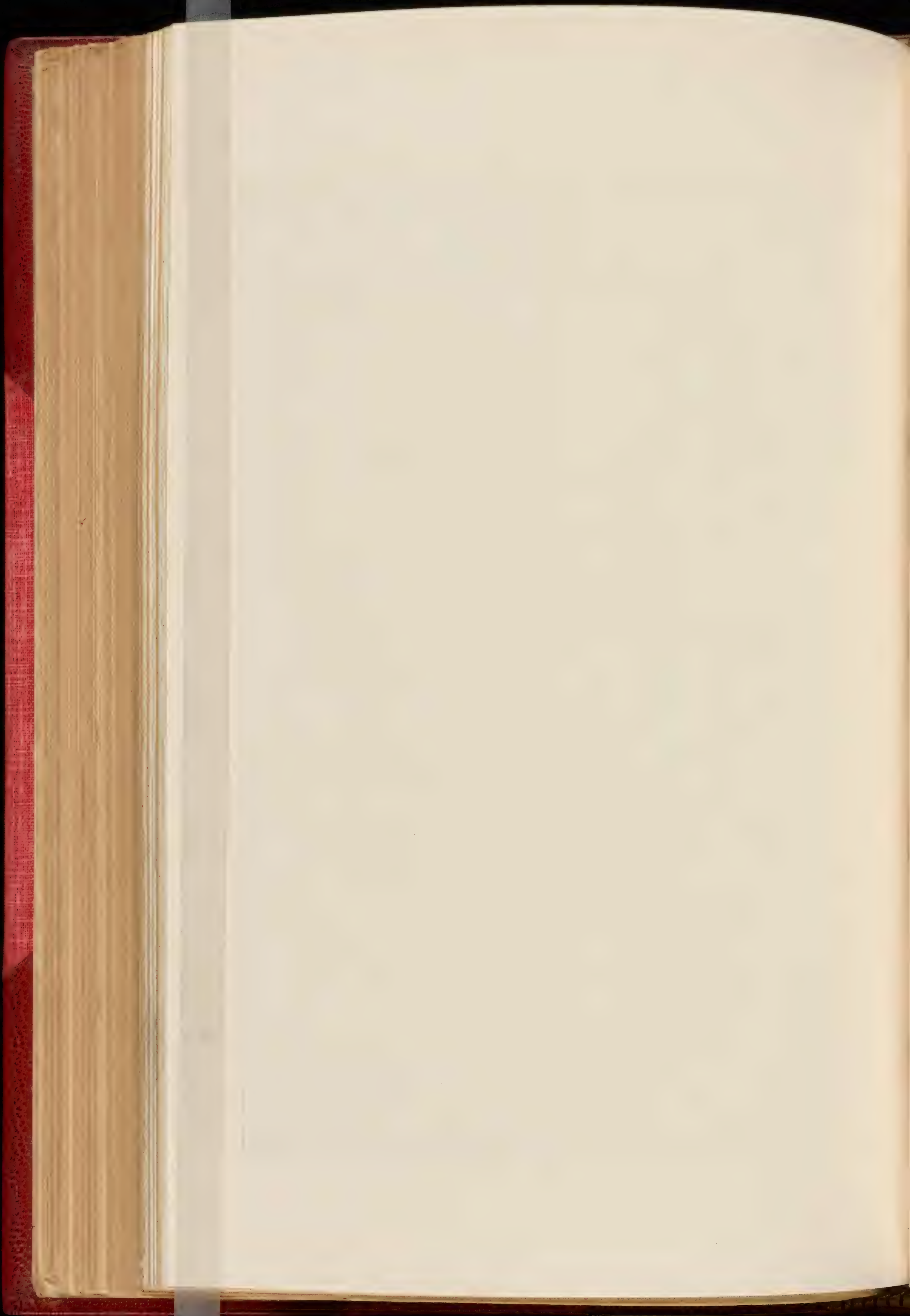
* For the week ending 30th November, 1899, 433 bales or 58,455 lbs. were conditioned.

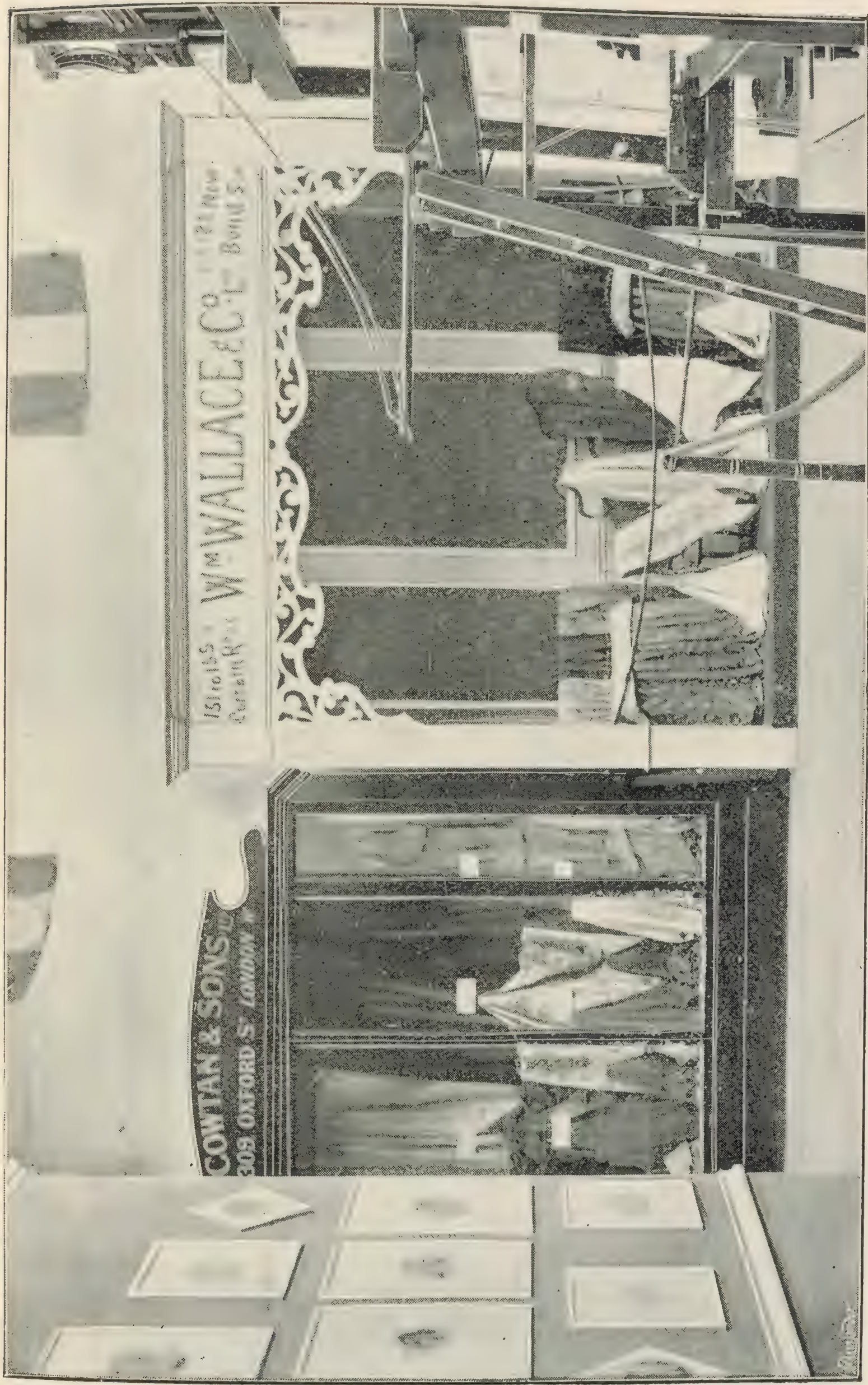
DAVID WANSKER,

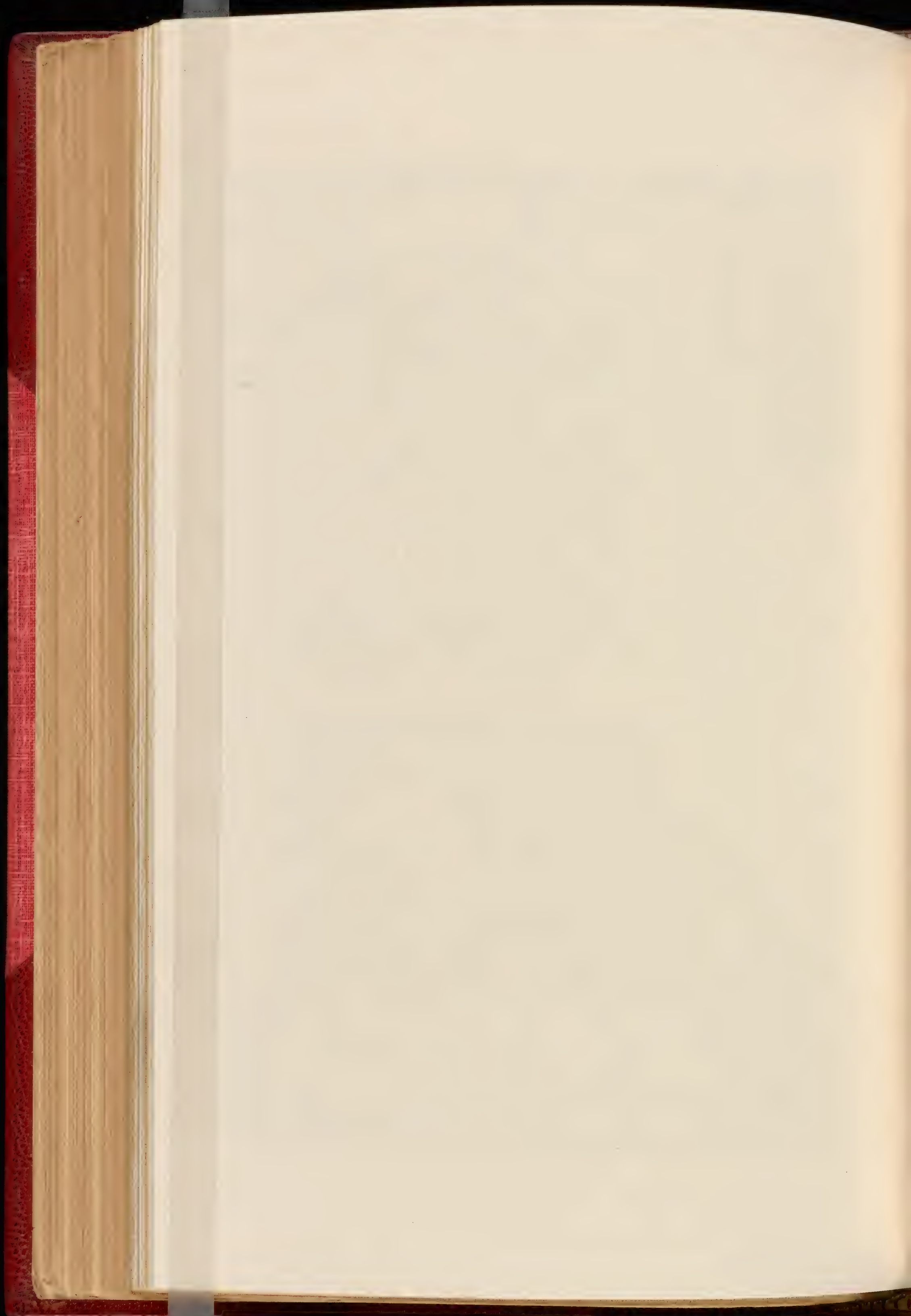
TRIMMING MANUFACTURER.

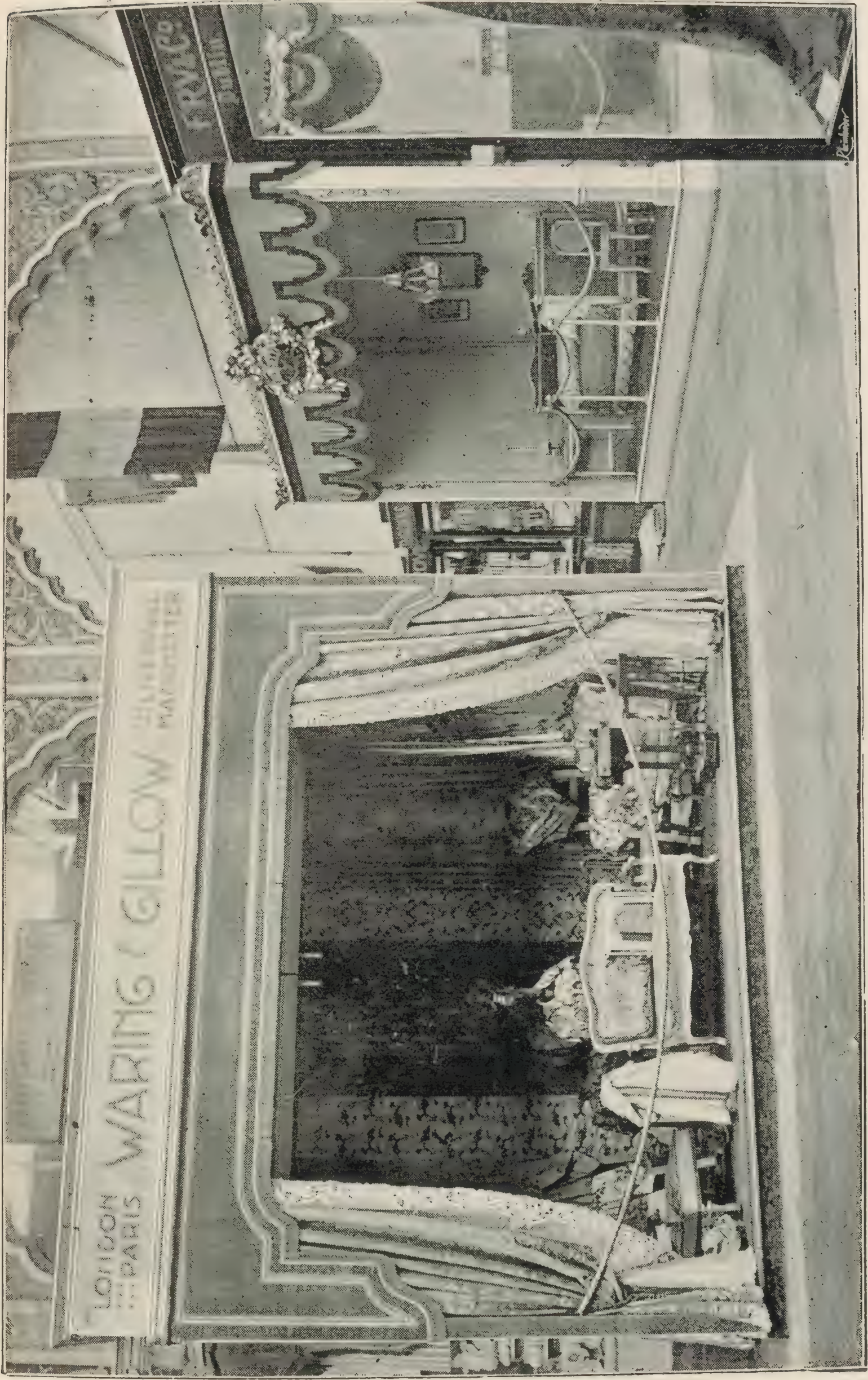
187 BURY NEW ROAD Manchester.

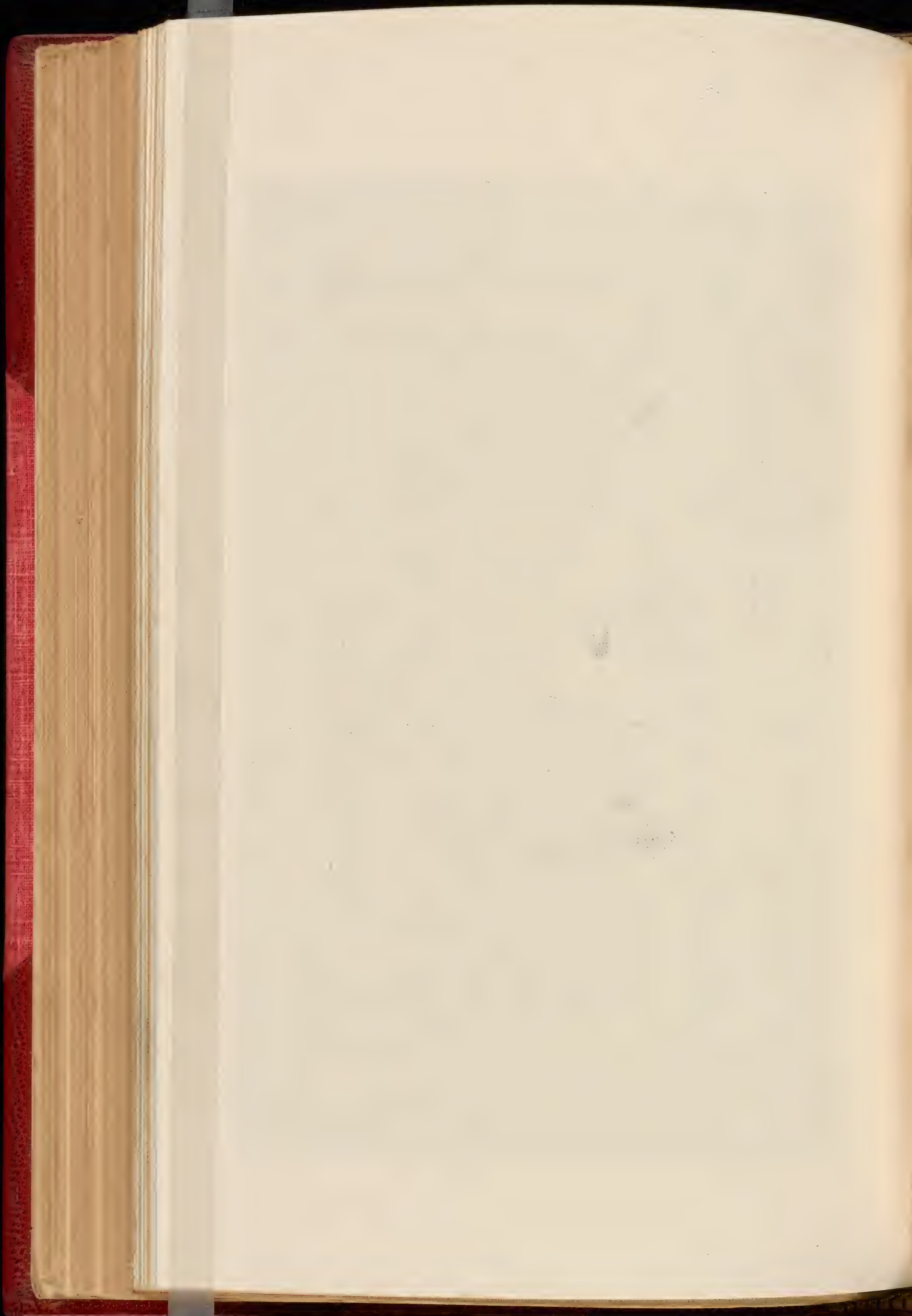


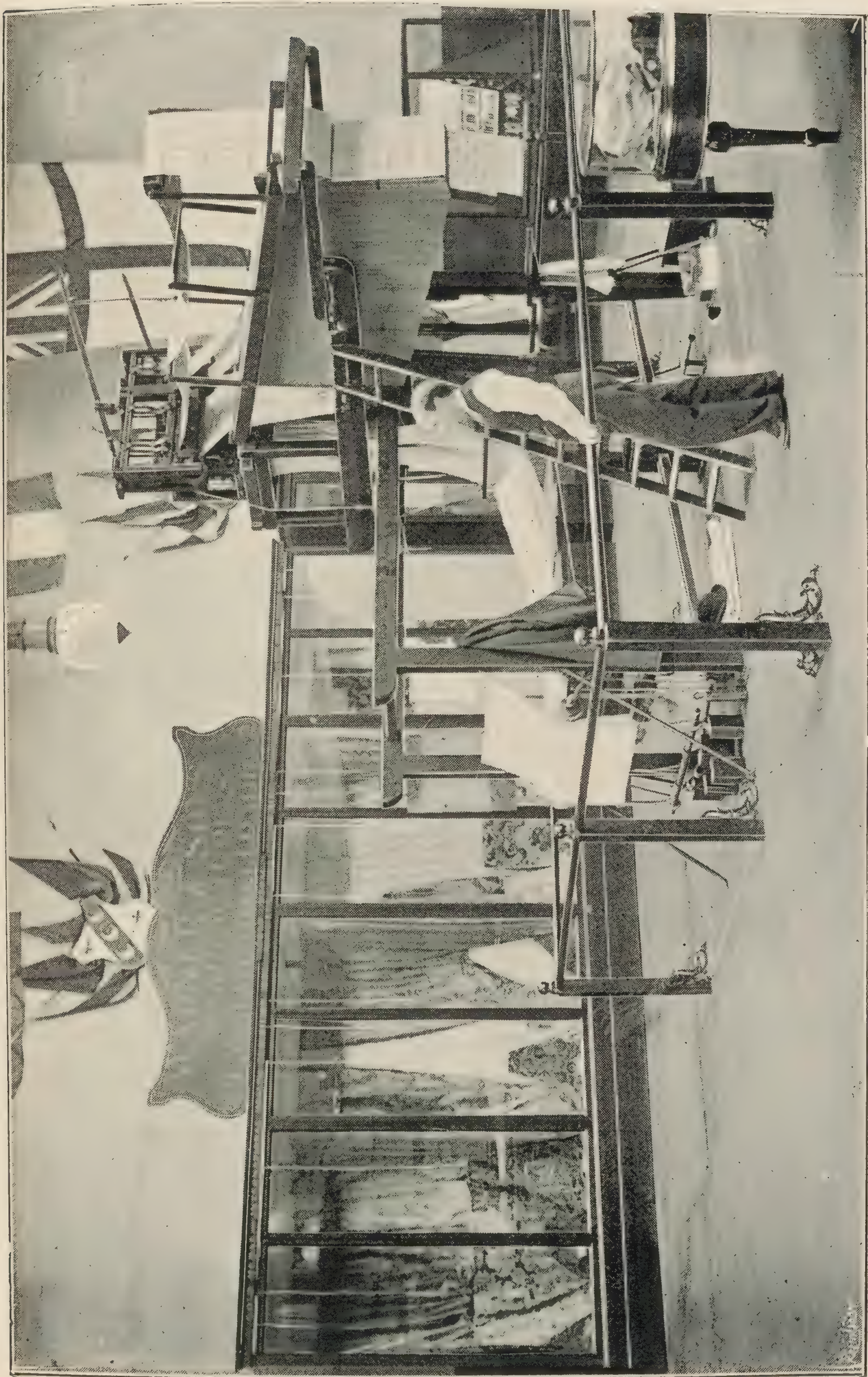


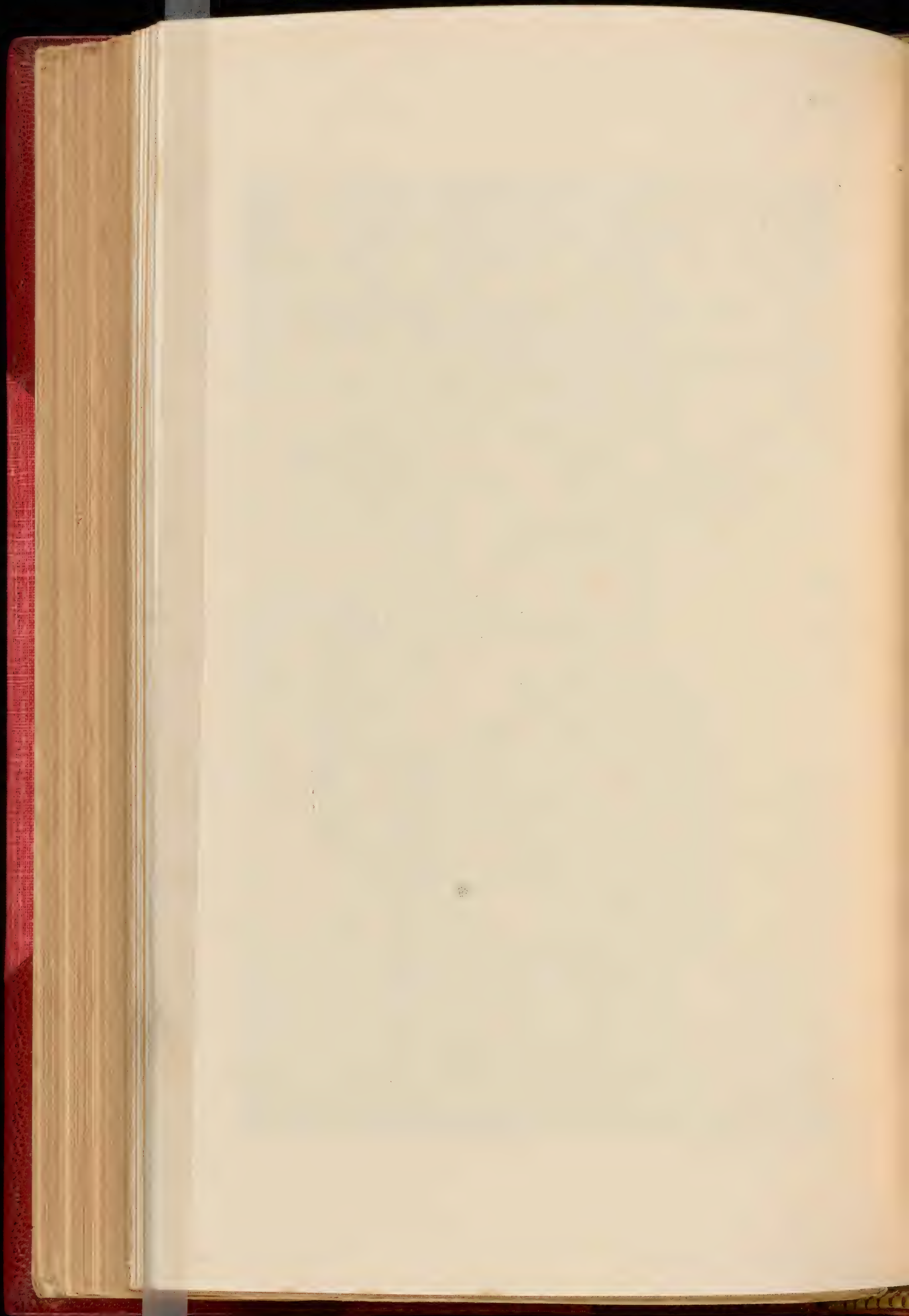












4. Miniature Straw Hats, with miniature patent silk feather tips, illustrating how they should be worn.

5. Silk Girdles, Curtain Bands, Children's Sleeve Ties, and Tassels of various descriptions.

The first manufacturer of this class of goods.

**W. Wallace & Co., Ltd., 151 to 155 Curtain Road, E.C.,
and 125 New Bond Street, W.**

Furniture and Drapery Silks, Silk Tapestries, Silk Brocades, Specimens of high-class Furniture Silks.

S. Walters & Sons, Ltd., 26 Cheapside, E.C.

(See Messrs. A. Coke & Son's Exhibit.)

S. J. Waring & Sons, 175 to 181 Oxford Street, W.

An exhibit of French and English Furniture, copies of old pieces made in Messrs. Waring's factories in Paris and London, and exhibit of modern silks and brocades made for Messrs. Waring in England, and a selection of genuine old pieces of silks.

Warner & Sons, 5 Newgate Street, E.C.

Description of Goods exhibited in large Case :

1st Compartment.—Containing Figured and Brocaded Silks, in English style, for furniture and decorative purposes.

2nd Compartment.—Figured Silks and Velvets, in Italian and Venetian styles, for decorative and Church purposes.

3rd Compartment.—Figured Silks and Velvets, in French style, for furniture, decorative, and dress purposes.

4th Compartment.—Figured and Brocaded Silks, for dress purposes; specially designed and woven for Messrs. Debenham & Freebody.

All the above woven in Braintree and Spitalfields, and made from silk of pure unadulterated English dyes.

**The Windermere Industry, The Spinnery, Fairfield,
Windermere.**

These materials are made in the village of Windermere; they are all hand-woven, and are mostly hand-spun. During their spare time

many women help to increase their husband's earnings by spinning on the old-world spinning wheels; some making silk, some linen, and others woollen yarns. These yarns are brought to the workrooms at the spinnery, where the spinsters are paid, and receive a fresh supply of work.

Yarns are woven by two experienced weavers on old woollen looms which were used in Kendal, one of our oldest manufacturing towns, some 200 or 300 years ago.

Some of the materials made in this old-world way are shown in these Cases.

SILK CASE—Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 54, 55 and 56 are made from waste silk; hand-spun, and hand-woven.

Nos. 51, 52 and 53 have a hand-spun waste silk warp with a net silk weft.

No. 35 is made from silk straight from the cocoon, and has been merely *de-gummed* since weaving.

No. 37 is a somewhat interesting material having for its warp a silk straight from the cocoon, and for its weft the wasted silk, hand-spun.

THROWAN CASE—Throwan is a material made with a hand-spun linen warp and either a hand-spun or net silk weft. Many of these materials have been suggested by nature; as for instance No. 29, a piece of Birch-Tree Throwan, which had for its origin the white bark of the birch against a blue sky. No. 4 again was designed from our common hedge-row Thistle, with the pollen as it appears in autumn. No. 22 came from the Golden Pheasant.

The Throwans, and Silks, as well as the wool and silk mixtures (Nos. 57, 58) are much used for dresses, tea-gowns, portières, bedspreads and for embroidering.

For prices and further particulars apply to Miss Garnett, The Spinnery, Fairfield, Windermere.

